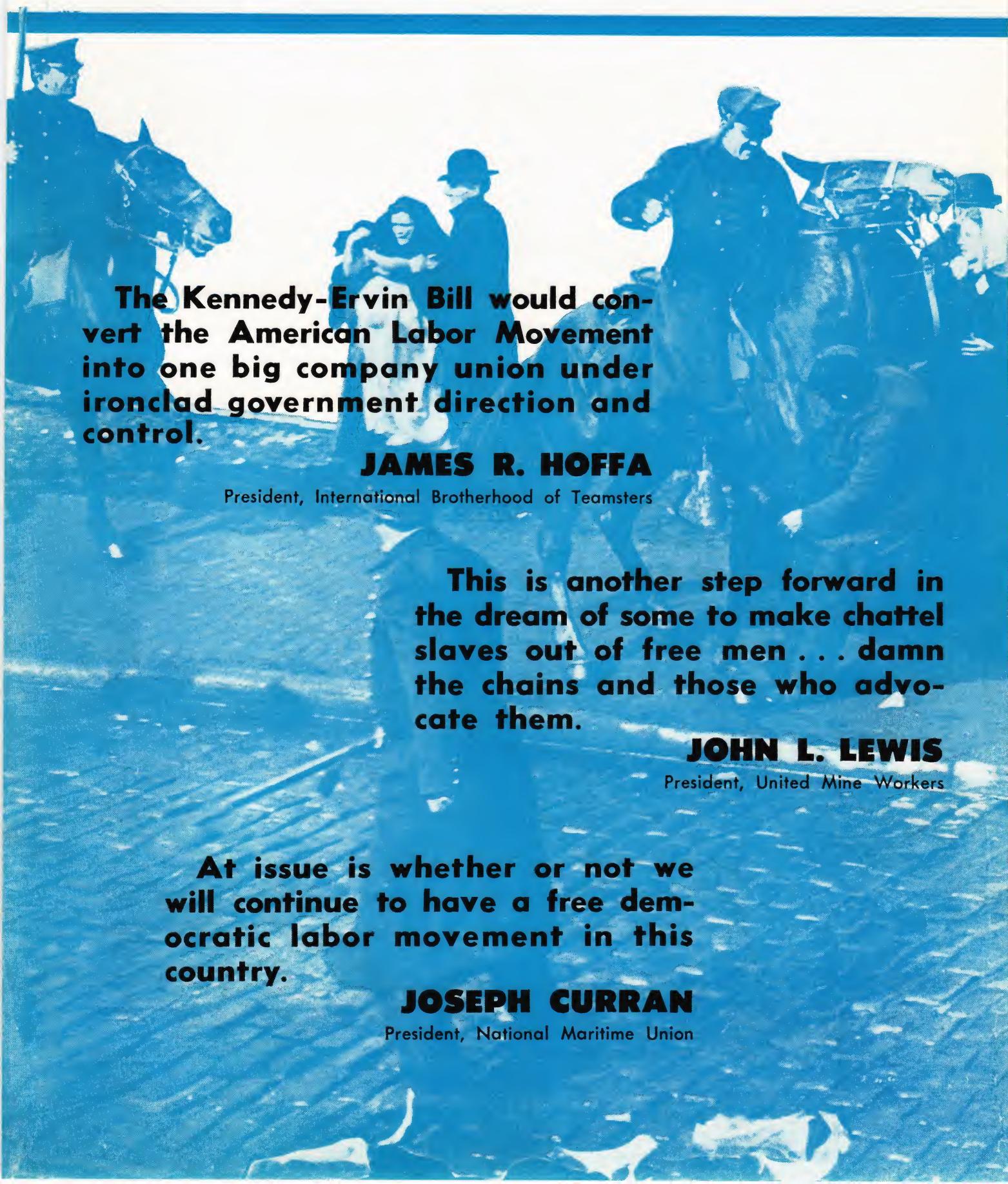


THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

JUNE 1959



The Kennedy-Ervin Bill would convert the American Labor Movement into one big company union under ironclad government direction and control.

JAMES R. HOFFA

President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters

This is another step forward in the dream of some to make chattel slaves out of free men . . . damn the chains and those who advocate them.

JOHN L. LEWIS

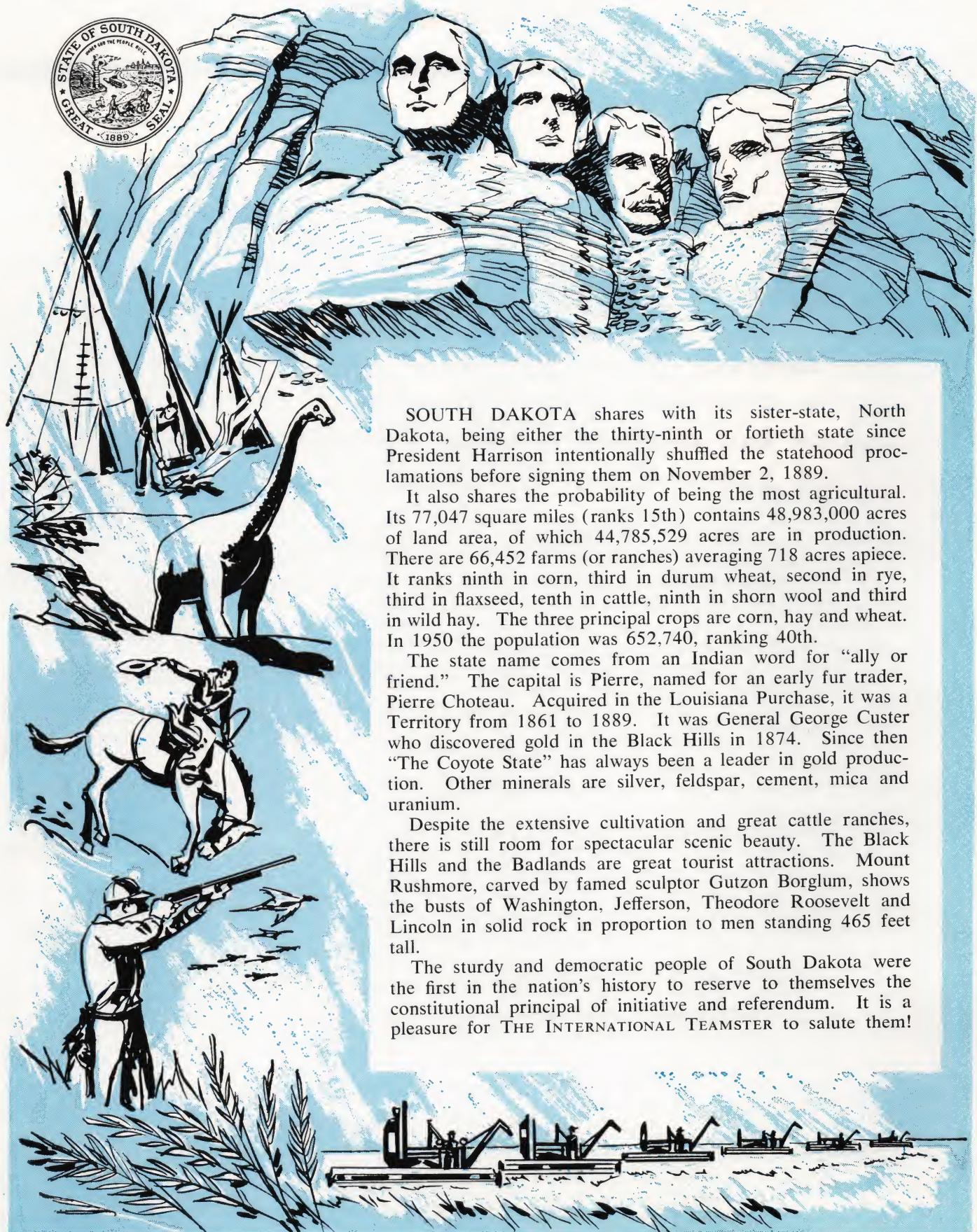
President, United Mine Workers

At issue is whether or not we will continue to have a free democratic labor movement in this country.

JOSEPH CURRAN

President, National Maritime Union

Teamsters Salute... SOUTH DAKOTA



SOUTH DAKOTA shares with its sister-state, North Dakota, being either the thirty-ninth or fortieth state since President Harrison intentionally shuffled the statehood proclamations before signing them on November 2, 1889.

It also shares the probability of being the most agricultural. Its 77,047 square miles (ranks 15th) contains 48,983,000 acres of land area, of which 44,785,529 acres are in production. There are 66,452 farms (or ranches) averaging 718 acres apiece. It ranks ninth in corn, third in durum wheat, second in rye, third in flaxseed, tenth in cattle, ninth in shorn wool and third in wild hay. The three principal crops are corn, hay and wheat. In 1950 the population was 652,740, ranking 40th.

The state name comes from an Indian word for "ally or friend." The capital is Pierre, named for an early fur trader, Pierre Chouteau. Acquired in the Louisiana Purchase, it was a Territory from 1861 to 1889. It was General George Custer who discovered gold in the Black Hills in 1874. Since then "The Coyote State" has always been a leader in gold production. Other minerals are silver, feldspar, cement, mica and uranium.

Despite the extensive cultivation and great cattle ranches, there is still room for spectacular scenic beauty. The Black Hills and the Badlands are great tourist attractions. Mount Rushmore, carved by famed sculptor Gutzon Borglum, shows the busts of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln in solid rock in proportion to men standing 465 feet tall.

The sturdy and democratic people of South Dakota were the first in the nation's history to reserve to themselves the constitutional principle of initiative and referendum. It is a pleasure for THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER to salute them!

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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CONTENTS

June, 1959

House Committee Hears Union's Views	5
AFL-CIO Comes Out with Belated 'No'	7
'Best Lobbying Job'	9
Hoffa Goes to Members in Fight on Kennedy Bill	12
Executive Board Pushes Plans for Organizing	16
Strategy Set for National Kraft Contract	19
A Labor Statesman Speaks Out: 'Damn the Chains'	22
New Products	31

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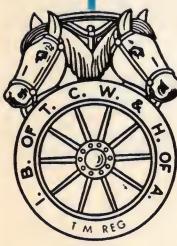
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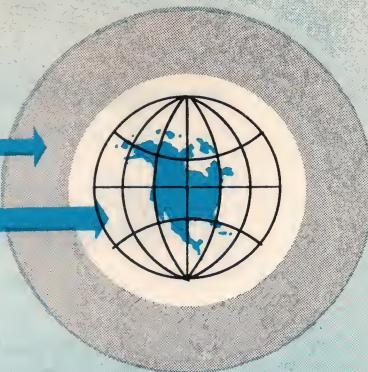
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recap



- Local 575 in Newark has stepped up an organizing campaign among bowling alley employees, following announcement of the signing of a labor contract for employees of the Berra and Rizzuto Recreation Center in Clifton, N. J. "Berra and Rizzuto" are Yogi Berra and Phil Rizzuto of New York Yankee fame. The agreement covers 15 employees. Robert Noble, president, and Ed Pecora, secretary-treasurer of Local 575, said the organizing effort is aimed at more than 2,000 bowling center employees in Northern New Jersey.
- Seraphin P. Jason, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 59 in New Bedford, Mass., has been named Massachusetts State Civil Service Commissioner by Governor Furcolo.
- John Livingston, organization director of the AFL-CIO, has disclosed that the AFL-CIO has lost 14 per cent of its dues-paying membership since the 1955 merger of the two groups. In 1955, there were over 16,000,000 members. Today its members total 13,100,000, a loss of approximately 3,000,000 members in three years.
- The United States Steel Company is shedding crocodile tears in response to increased wage demands by Steel workers. Despite the fact that 1958 was a recession year that saw U. S. Steel operating at only 60 per cent of capacity, the company made a profit of \$681,000,000, stashed away another \$114,000,000 into surplus funds, and added \$235,000,000 in new plant facilities. Additionally, it has \$255,000,000 in cash-on-hand, and \$680,000,000 in government securities.
- ".....I have wondered for a long time just what the purpose of the (McClellan) rackets committee is besides reaping daily publicity for Senator McClellan, Senator John Kennedy and his brother Robert Kennedy," admonished Alexander F. Jones, executive editor of the Syracuse Herald-Journal. The Jones editorial was reprinted on April 27 in York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily, probably the outstanding medium-sized newspaper in the nation.
- Washington Post sports columnist Bob Addie reports that Teamster General President James R. Hoffa received a unanimous vote of thanks from Washington's famous Touchdown Club. Hoffa purchased \$500 worth of ringside tickets for hospitalized servicemen, and arranged to have them "Teamstered" to and from the fight. Proceeds from the fight went to the March of Dimes fund.
- Approximately 30,000 people received Salk polio shots compliments of Teamster Local 20 in Toledo, Ohio, last month. Five separate clinics were established to accommodate mothers, fathers and children who lined up for the free shots. President Larry Steinberg estimates the polio shots costs 53 cents each.

Message from the General President

The Right Road

In an address to rank-and-file members of Teamsters Local 25 in Boston last month, President Hoffa set forth the reasons for Teamster militancy against the growing anti-labor offensive of employer groups across the country. THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER reprints here a portion of that speech:

I, too, know what it is to walk the picket line in the South, to walk the picket line in the East, in the Middle-West and the West. I know what it is to have business agents' cars dynamited, homes burned and bombed. I know what it is to have your office torn up three times in one year; with every hoodlum employers can hire, under the self-righteous name of "Deputy-Sheriffs" or under the self-righteous name of the police department, beating men over the head in the strike we had in the 1930's.

Yes, I know what it is to deal with an Administration who tried unsuccessfully to break our strike, and yet a few short months later 105 public officials of that Administration were indicted. For what? For taking graft—and graft they took—hoping they could accumulate theirs, but always bitterly fighting the working man who is trying to get what: the right to send his kid to school; the right to move out of a cold-water flat into a home of his own—after 40 years payment maybe; a right to hope and dream that his children would never know what it was to seek a job that didn't exist; and, the right to hope against hope that a '32, '33, '34, '35 would never again reoccur.

Yet what do we find today? We find today that our Senate and our House in the Congress of the United States believe that \$1.00 per hour is sufficient for the workers of America. They have the gall to say that a man should be retired on Social Security at 65. They have the gall, if you please, to pass a housing bill, which they know so well will be vetoed, but which they can use for political campaigns—hoping against hope they can confuse the situation. Well, I am of the firm belief, as I told McClellan and his stooges, the workers are not easily confused. They're not walking on Cloud 13. They're realistic enough to know that when they're going to work in the winter and it's still dark that not one single person in official capacity in their company cares one tinker whether they have trouble at home, whether or not they ask for a day off to take care of some problem they have in court for failure to pay a bill because of lack of money. You Teamster members demand more than any other members of any other labor union. While others are settling for two cents, three cents, five cents an hour; while they're giving up their union shops; while they're giving up the right to fight on a picket line for grievances; you're demanding as never before that you have increases sufficiently over and beyond what they're willing to settle for.

We know the hope and desire of the entire McClellan Committee for 24 long months has been to incite the general public to accept a Kennedy-Ives bill last year, and the Kennedy-Ervin bill this year.



The Teamsters International Union came out and protested against and denounced the Kennedy-Ives bill, and yet the AFL-CIO agreed to accept it. It was such a ridiculous bill that even the Congressmen of the United States couldn't swallow it and there was no bill passed in 1958. I've traveled this United States this year talking against the Kennedy-Ervin bill, all over the South, the East, the Middle West and the West. We finally made the AFL-CIO recognize and agree publicly no later than May 20 that no labor organization can live with the Kennedy-Ervin bill. No respectable union leader can swallow the language of this bill, despite the flowery statements, despite their pleadings to the public. Belatedly, the AFL-CIO now states we must oppose the Kennedy-Ervin bill because it destroys the labor movement. This we knew at the very inception in 1958—not in 1959. I say to you we will not be traitors despite the cartoons, despite the misquoted headlines, despite all the vilification. We will fight all legislation that attempts to hurt a single union member.

I'll never forget in my life the walking of picket lines—children, women, men—walking on the ice with no soles on their shoes. They ate out of food kitchens once a week, and for six long years a gigantic corporation attempted to strangle individual unions just because they had subdivisions of their company all over the United States.

I say to you that this International Union is traveling the right road, the road of recognizing that there must be the collective strength of all the local unions in the United States behind every single demand of the workers. Whether a company operates in 48 states, or whether they operate in two cities or two states, those local unions must pool their economic strength, must pool their brains, their collective bargaining ability. They must meet around the common table at collective bargainings—not with the manager of the Boston plant, but with the manager who sits in Wall Street or an office building thousands of miles away from the operation. We must have him across the table where he will recognize (and I suppose tomorrow this will be another headline)—where he will recognize the fact that he will not starve a Teamster in Boston unless he starves a Teamster completely across the United States, because we'll fight jointly.



FROM the FIELD

Teamsters Win NLRB Victories in Virginia

Vice President Thomas E. Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference, announced last month more organizing victories in behalf of warehouse and maintenance employees of Colonial Stores in Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia.

Flynn said that this victory concluded total organization of Colonial Stores in the Eastern Conference jurisdiction. The final National Labor Relations Board vote was 118 in favor of the Teamsters, and only 38 opposed.

Contract negotiations are currently underway for all the Colonial Stores employees who have recently voted for Teamsters affiliation. Early in March victories were for Colonial truck drivers and helpers, and warehousemen and garage employees in Raleigh, North Carolina. Norfolk and Richmond truck drivers voted to affiliate with the Teamsters also in March.

Auto Workers' Local Thanks Teamsters for Assistance

The promise of the IBT that in the name of trade unionism the Teamsters will help, aid and assist labor organizations everywhere, has been kept by President Hoffa and every local union throughout the country. Example after example flood the offices of the General President each week. The following letter from Local 487 of the United Auto Workers to Teamster Local 612 is typical of how well the IBT has kept its promise:

"On behalf of the officers and members of Local 487, UAW, we wish to express our appreciation for the fine cooperation given us by the Teamsters in our strike against Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Despite pressure

by the company on the carriers concerned, all of your members honored our picket lines and did not cross.

"In these times when all our unions are being enclosed about by restrictive laws and court rulings, we realize that we must cooperate with each other to obtain justice at the bargaining table and on the picket line. You did not fail us in time of need, which we appreciate greatly. Please feel free to call on us in any way that we can aid you."

The letter was signed by Roy P. Colvard, Jr., President of Local 487.

Local 807 Celebrates Golden Anniversary

The Golden Anniversary dinner-dance celebration of Teamster Local 807 attracted over 1000 members and friends to New York City's huge Commodore Hotel in early April.

Local 807 was chartered 50 years ago on April 9, 1909. At \$15.00 per plate, the anniversary was a huge success financially and socially. President John Strong reported a net profit of several hundred dollars, which will be donated to the James Rohan Memorial Fund.

International Teamster Vice President John O'Rourke and Mrs. Joseph Seiler, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Trucking Corporation, were the guest speakers.

Timothy O'Leary presided at the meeting, which also honored President Strong and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Hickey with wrist watches.

Teamster Attorney Named To California Court

California Governor Pat Brown has appointed Matthew Tobriner, general counsel for the Teamsters Western Conference, to the California Court

of Appeals, the state's second highest judicial body.

Teamster Vice President Joseph Diviny, in a statement lauding Governor Brown for his decision, declared: "Tobriner has done an outstanding job for the Teamsters. . . I know he will continue on for the State."

Tobriner told members of Teamster Joint Council 7 that "it was a great thrill and a great privilege to serve you. I will carry with me the privilege of working with you as working people. I look on you as dear friends. I will still see you, and to you I owe this honor. I am deeply grateful."

Tobriner went to work for the Teamsters in 1936. In addition to his duties as general counsel for the Western Conference, he also served the Northern California Joint Councils.

Bakery Drivers Log 1,250,000 Safe Miles

Wonder Bread Bakery honored eight members of Teamsters Local 377 in Youngstown, O., recently for recording 1,250,000 miles of accident-free driving over a four-year period.

Twenty-seven years ago, Wonder Bread inaugurated its Safe Driving Award. The record of members of Local 377 is unsurpassed by any other Teamsters members working for Wonder Bread.

The Teamsters were presented with gold Hamilton watches for safe driving records ranging up to 14-years. They included: Roy Cruthers, 14-years; George Graban, 12-years; William Butz, 10-years; Ray Adams, eight-years; George Sweeney, six-years; Harry Baker and Wilbur Cole, four-years; and, Carl Wilkerson, one-year.

Teamster to Attend White House Parley

Illinois Governor William Stratton has appointed Chicago Teamster Thomas Haggerty to be one of Illinois' representatives on the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Local 753, and other Conference members, will be responsible for assessing progress since the 1950 White House Conference, appraising the current needs of children, interpreting findings, and making recommendations to Illinois communities.

The Conferences have been held at ten-year intervals since the first one was called by President Theodore Roosevelt.



Teamsters Propose 'Bill of Rights'

House Hears Union's Views

THE Teamsters Union favors labor legislation but differs with the currently proposed bills on the grounds they are a "one-way street to totalitarianism," legislative representative Sidney Zagri told the House Labor Subcommittee as this issue went to press.

Zagri and David Previant, special counsel for the union, went before the House group to outline Teamster views on labor legislation.

The IBT accepts the principle of reporting and disclosure procedures, a ban on conflicts of interest, fair election procedures, limitations on trustee-

ships, and securing fiduciary responsibility of union officers, Zagri said.

But, he said, the proposals incorporated in the bills so far introduced "go far beyond these principles. The restrictions in these bills have nothing to do with the question of corruption. They are being used by those who really mean to say that 'unions have become too effective, and we must stop them'."

Boycott Traditional

Previant told the Representatives that provisions to outlaw or curtail secondary boycott, "hot cargo," and

recognition picketing strike at the rights of union members to free speech, and outlaw a legitimate technique—the boycott—which has been in use since the American colonists refused to buy British tea.

If "hot cargo" provisions in labor contracts are outlawed, Previant said, "you will be asking union members to serve as pallbearers at their own funeral."

He also warned that proposed restrictions on recognition picketing "open the way to company unions or racket unions, and to back-door agree-

Legislation

ments between management and this type of unions."

In using such scare-words as "force," "threat" and "coercion" in attacking labor's rights to picket for recognition, enemies of labor overlook the fact that "lack of organization most always is due to fear of reprisal by the employer. When the employer, who has the job of his employee in his hand, urges him not to join a union, there is far more coercion involved than when a union urges him to join to improve his conditions," Previant declared.

"There is nothing wrong with a worker asking other workers to help him in his dispute with his company. To ban secondary boycott is to deprive the worker of that right," he pointed out.

Previant told the Congressmen that "there is no such thing as a 'neutral third party' in a labor dispute. An employer who takes struck work, or who performs work for a struck plant, can no longer lay claim to being a 'neutral,'" Previant asserted.

"In the same way, the employer paying substandard wages, which threaten the standards of union members employed at union places of employment, cannot lay claim to being a neutral. His refusal to pay union wages is an unfair competitive advantage over unionized employers and he is not a neutral to the dispute."

Zagri told the members of the House Committee that provisions dealing with "internal democracy" actually go so far as to create havoc and disruption and prevent orderly processes.

"If some of these principles of internal regulation are applied to labor unions today, they can be applied to business tomorrow, to the extent that a law could be passed requiring a company's stockholders to vote on whether or not the company can accept the terms of a labor contract."

Zagri said the Teamsters Union favored a "bill of rights" for union members but warned that the provisions contained in the Kennedy-Ervin bill are "an entrapment for the innocent."

He told the committee that "as a show of good faith, the Teamsters are not here simply to say what we are against. We have a proposed amendment to cover every area in which we have an objection. These are positive amendments designed to strengthen the bill to the point where union members and their rights are protected, not harmed or threatened



David Previant (left) and Sidney Zagri testifying before House Labor Committee.

by provisions backed by the National Association of Manufacturers."

The Teamsters submitted 88 proposed amendments for consideration by the committee.

The "Bill of Rights" amendment

COVER PICTURE



Six thousand streetcar workers went on strike in Philadelphia in February, 1910. Violence flared, and the state militia was summoned. Crowds formed in protest. The militia and city police fired on the crowds and used clubs to break up the protest movement.

Guns and clubs of the law broke the strike.

The background picture on our cover, from the files of the Culver Service, shows police "doing their duty" on a sad day for America.

proposed by the Teamsters, to supplant the so-called McClellan "Bill of Rights" attacked by the AFL-CIO as well as the Teamsters, reads as follows:

The Constitution, By-Laws, or other basic documents of every labor organization, as adopted and approved by its membership, shall include the following:

1. Rules of Order for the conduct of its meetings and conventions;
2. Provisions for charges, notice and hearing in disciplinary matters, other than fines for non-attendance at union meetings and for failure to pay dues.

3. Provisions setting forth the right to seek redress against such union in the courts of law or before administrative agencies after exhaustion of remedies within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed six months;

4. The democratic right to vote on new or additional dues or initiation fees, and to vote on assessments exceeding \$12 in any one fiscal year;

5. The democratic right to attend union meetings, participate in union affairs, and participate and vote on nominations and elections of union officers;

6. The right to express views, arguments or opinions in all matters directly affecting the union;

Provided, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to impair the right of a labor organization to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the matters herein, includ-

Legislation

ing, but not limited to, maintenance of order and decorum at union meetings, and the right to adopt and enforce reasonable rules as to the responsibility of every member toward the organization as an institution and as a collective bargaining agent and to his refraining from conduct that would interfere with the performance of its legal or contractual obligations.

Section 2. Any member who shall feel aggrieved because of the failure of a labor organization to comply with the above, or to comply with its constitution, by-laws or basic documents relating to the above, shall first exhaust his remedies within such or-

ganization. If, after a period of six months, such remedies have not been finally exhausted or the complaint satisfactorily adjusted, such member may then file a sworn complaint with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The Service shall make an investigation and conduct a hearing if it deems necessary. The Service may dismiss the complaint or issue advisory recommendations with respect thereto, but neither the member nor the labor organization shall be required to accept such recommendations. If the member still feels aggrieved after final action of the Service he may bring an action in a dis-

trict court of the United States for such relief as may be appropriate. Any such action against a labor organization shall be brought in a United States District Court of the district where the alleged violation occurred or where the headquarters of such labor organization is located.

Section 3. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service shall keep adequate records of the matters presented to it under the procedures set forth herein and shall report its findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of the Senate and the House by not later than January 31, 1961.

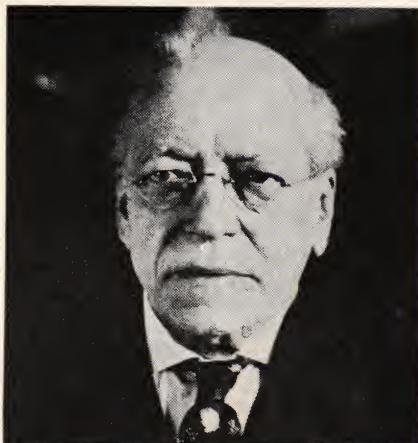
AFL-CIO Comes Up With Belated 'No'

IT TOOK AFL-founder Samuel Gompers, the Teamsters' Dan Tobin and other pioneer labor leaders all their lives to build a permanent structure for organized labor, but eight short weeks of indecision on the anti-labor Kennedy-Ervin bill by AFL-CIO President George Meany may have destroyed several lifetimes of work. The results will not be positively known for some time.

Eight weeks after the International Teamsters Union announced its opposition to 12 specific union-busting provisions in the Kennedy-Ervin bill, the AFL-CIO executive council announced that it also would oppose the bill. Just how much ground anti-union forces gained during Meany's hesitation cannot be determined. However, one factor that prevented a complete runaway by the union-busters was the militant campaign by Teamsters' representatives to strike out the union-busting provisions.

United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis and Maritime Union President Joseph Curran were among the first to join in opposing the Kennedy-Ervin bill. The AFL-CIO, although last in line, has now given organized labor the semblance of a united front to campaign for corrective amendments to the labor bill.

Meantime, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce joined with President Eisenhower, the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor elements, all of whom oppose the bill because the union-busting provisions "are not tough enough."



SAMUEL GOMPERS



DANIEL J. TOBIN

A lifetime of work endangered.

The AFL-CIO called a press conference following an executive council meeting on May 20, and Meany announced that the labor federation would vigorously oppose the Kennedy-Ervin bill.

"On the floor of the Senate," Meany told newsmen, "that bill was drastically revamped. From being a disclosure and reporting measure aimed at corrupt elements, it became, through a series of amendments either devised in malice or ignorance, a bill which in its present form could hamper legitimate trade unions engaged in legitimate pursuits, and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists.

"In the name of democracy, these amendments could negate the very

democratic processes of the free trade union movement," he said. He refused to list specific objections to the bill, saying that he would deal with specifics before the House Labor Subcommittee.

Meany testified before the subcommittee on June 3, while the Teamsters Executive Board was in quarterly session. His testimony, according to an analysis by Teamsters legislative specialists, "represented an about-face."

The analysis of Meany's testimony clearly indicates that his reversal brings the AFL-CIO position into substantial conformity with the Teamsters' position on approximately a dozen provisions in the bill.

The Teamsters have opposed, whereas the AFL-CIO first supported

Legislation

but now oppose, the following provisions:

—Requiring reporting of payments to union officers and employees receiving in excess of \$10,000 per year.

—Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to issue rules prescribing the form, time of filing and publication of reports.

—Prohibiting loans in excess of \$1500 to union officers.

—Advancing union funds for the defense of union officers.

—Making embezzlement of labor union funds a Federal crime.

—Authorizing suits in Federal, District Courts against an officer of a labor union alleged to have embezzled funds of a union.

tions Board.

—Meany did not raise the question of due process with reference to the Secretary.

—Meany did not object to the loose and vague language defining the powers of the Secretary.

—Meany did not object to the excessive and unduly broad investigatory powers of the Secretary.

—Meany did not object to the provisions for removal of candidates from office and setting aside defeated candidates.

—Meany did not object to the multiple sanctions.

The Teamsters position on the 34 amendments that were added to the Kennedy-Ervin bill during debate on

How Meany Changed Position on Labor Law

Other areas where the AFL-CIO has reversed itself, and now joins opposition by the Teamsters, include making it a Federal crime to engage in picketing of "any employer" for extortion, and the ex post facto sanction against labor leaders convicted of crime.

Meany objected to the first provision on constitutional grounds, insisting that the words "any employer" are too broad, and may not be within the Constitution's commerce clause.

His objections to the second provision, barring men with criminal records from holding union office, were that ex post facto provisions (which allows a man's record since birth to be used against him) are unfair. After a convicted man has his civil rights restored he should be eligible for union office.

Meany's testimony did not include many of the objections to the bill recommended by AFL-CIO lawyers. Their analysis, classified top secret, was numbered, obtained only by AFL-CIO personnel upon their signature, and then later recalled.

However, Teamsters' attorneys studied the AFL-CIO analysis, and reported that it was highly similar to their own analysis. Specific, major objections to the Kennedy-Ervin bill that were included in both the Teamsters and AFL-CIO analysis, but that were omitted by Meany in his testimony were in the following areas:

—Meany did not object to the excessive powers granted the Secretary of Labor, but instead argued in favor of these powers for the Secretary rather than the National Labor Rela-

the Senate floor is basically the position of the AFL-CIO as belatedly presented by Meany. Those amendments that the Teamsters vigorously oppose—the so-called bill of rights, the ban on organizational picketing and hot cargo clauses, the criminal penalties for violation of the bill of rights—are also opposed by the AFL-CIO.

There were two schools of thought as to where Meany's testimony and other developments left the Kennedy-Ervin bill. One was that the AFL-CIO had acted in time to save organized labor from destruction, and another was that the AFL-CIO had not acted in time to save organized labor.

One indication came from Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana, Eisenhower's leader in the House. He said, following a White House conference, that there is only a "forlorn hope" that the House Labor Committee will be able to report a bill to the House floor for action in this session of Congress.

Later, Congressional observers dismissed Halleck's remark as propaganda to recharge the hopes of anti-labor organizations to make a supercharged drive to get the Kennedy-Ervin bill passed immediately.

Nonetheless, the House Labor Subcommittee will end its public hearings in mid-June, and go into closed hearings. If they report a bill, it will either report out an amended Kennedy-Ervin bill or they will report out a completely new labor bill. It could be more anti-labor or less. The earliest action is expected sometime in July.

Curran: Kennedy Bill Means Puppet Unions

President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, AFL-CIO, in a blistering 3200-word statement last month, denounced the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill as legislation "for reducing unions to mere record-keeping agencies and debating societies." It would make government-dominated puppets out of American unions, he said.

Curran, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, charged, "This is a bill conceived in haste, based on hatred and being fanned by the enemies of labor to destroy the legitimate labor movement."

There are 30 days left during which organized labor can save itself, Curran explained, if it will stop "attempting to compromise with the headsman's axe." He accused the AFL-CIO of following "a policy of compromise from the beginning" with the McClellan Committee.

"This bill, as it stands, is a threat to American workers and to constructive, responsible relations between labor and management," he declared. "You will find no metropolitan newspaper that will agree with this. No politician will admit it. As a matter of fact, leaders of the labor movement may be unwilling to concede it. But . . . I am convinced the possibilities are that bad."

Making a direct attack on well-known Presidential aspirations of Senators John Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington, Curran said: "As for the so-called friends of labor in Congress—some of whom are so busy seeking the Presidency that they were not even present—their efforts in connection with this bill were guided by opportunism and lack of courage."

Curran said that there are spots of corruption in labor as there are in business, industry, politics and every other area of human activity. Corruption is not a labor problem. It is a problem that runs throughout the community.

"On the basis of evidence of isolated corruption—made to look like a lot more than it is by careful staging of the McClellan Committee hearings—the Senate has drawn up a buckshot law which is not meant to get corruption, but is meant to get unions," he warned.



'BEST LOBBYING JOB'



THE Teamsters Union was credited with outstanding legislative work on Capitol Hill last month in explaining to Congressmen the union-busting provisions of the Kennedy-Ervin and other anti-labor bills now before the House Labor Committee.

Newsweek, national weekly news magazine, reported in a news feature that legislative efforts by "the Teamsters seem to be gaining support. One Congressman who attended a (breakfast) session, an expert on both labor and lobbying, said the (Teamsters) presentation was 'probably one of the best lobbying jobs ever done . . .',"

Newsweek related. *Business Week*, a weekly business magazine, reported that Teamsters legislative representatives were "getting as much consideration as the AFL-CIO" from members of Congress. The Teamsters (representatives) are labeling Kennedy-Ervin and other reform legislation as anti-labor. But they are talking quietly on its legal points."

"One Congressman," the magazine

said, "who had been skeptical of meeting with Teamsters men, said, 'I was impressed by their reasoning'."

Officials of Teamster Joint Councils and local unions cooperated in the legislative spade-work by coming to Washington for special breakfast meetings with their Congressional delegations. At these meetings, Teamsters explained to them why the Kennedy-Ervin bill would destroy organized labor, if House members do not remove from its many union-busting provisions.

Sidney Zagri, International Teamsters legislative director, worked closely with the Teamster state delegations in the preparation of their presentation to the Congressmen.

As a result, "Teamsters bacon and eggs meetings" have become a famous phrase in Washington. The breakfast meetings differ somewhat from the general lobbying technique, which is to buttonhole a Congressman in his office, and present your legislative interest to him, reminding

State Delegations Converge on Washington



Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa

him of the many votes you may or may not influence at home.

Instead, the Teamsters' breakfasts are designed to provide for mutual education of the Congressman and Teamsters. Questions are asked by anyone at anytime during Zagri's analysis, and this is followed by an open question and answer period.

Representative Emanuel Celler, chairman of the powerful House Judiciary Committee, responded to Zagri's analysis, following the New York breakfast last month. He charged that union-busting provisions in the Kennedy-Ervin bill "would set organized labor back 50 years."

Celler, who has served in Congress for 36 years, said, "If I were to swallow this bill whole, it would give me legislative indigestion.

"The bill was passed in a head-hunting atmosphere," he said. "It is discriminatory, and some provisions are perfectly designed for union busting.

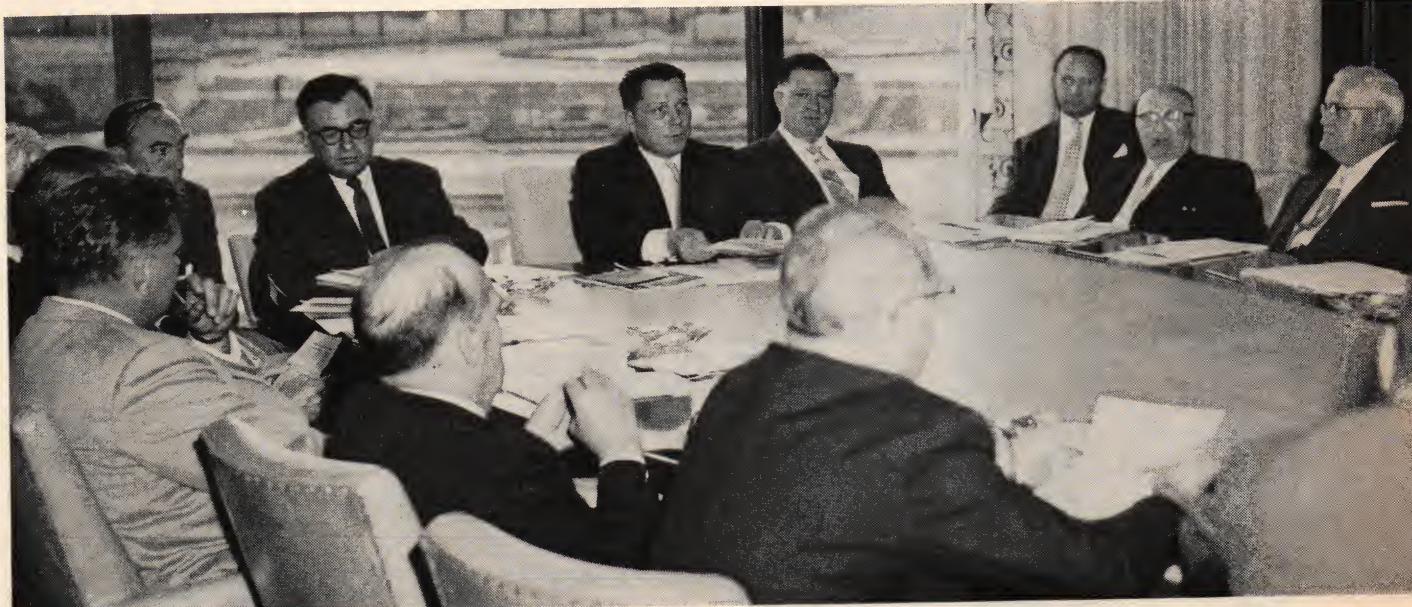
"In the semblance of a labor reform measure, many of the provisions visit the sins of a few on the many. I have been in Congress many years, and I have learned that legislating undue punishment is not a deterrent. The subject of undue

punishment becomes more cunning and evasive."

Celler continued, "The bill gives the Secretary of Labor dictatorial powers over labor unions, and therefore would have severe political repercussions. It would make him czar over the labor movement.

"I approve of those provisions involving conflict of interest and the need for honest and equitable conditions of labor officials. I approve of those provisions that would prevent racketeering.

"Organized labor must do a mighty job to counteract the prevail-



Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas

For Briefings in Fight on Kennedy Bill



Twelve Western States

ing anti-labor sentiment in the House. Moreover, additional anti-labor amendments are being prepared by some House members.

"The hot cargo provisions in the bill are sufficient to break the back of labor. This would bring us back to the days of yellow-dog contracts.

"It is my opinion that these cancerous growths in the bill must be cut out," he declared.

Throughout the series of "bacon and eggs" breakfast, over a period of two months, Congressmen were badgered by members of the press and others to decline the breakfasts. Some Congressmen did not attend for this

reason, but many more did, and expressed their appreciation for the intelligent approach presented by Teamsters representatives.

Zagri stated repeatedly that Congressmen should not be criticized for attending breakfasts to listen to the views of their constituents. He said that those who refuse to attend should be censured for not listening to their constituents.

As Zagri analyzed the dangers inherent in the many union-busting provisions in the bill, some Congressmen admitted that they had not had the opportunity to analyze the bill. They normally depend on being supplied an

analysis by the AFL-CIO and other organizations, and also the reports of the House Labor Committee for their background information.

This is not unusual for Congressmen, who have neither the time nor the staff to sit down and study a 66-page bill such as the Kennedy-Ervin bill.

The Labor Committee has concluded hearings on the bill, and reportedly will rewrite the Kennedy-Ervin bill eliminating the union-busting provisions. However, Teamsters are continuing their efforts to insure that organized labor will not be put out of business by the bill.



Six New England States



HOFFA IN NATIONWIDE TOUR TELLS MEMBERS HOW KENNEDY BILL COULD DESTROY LABOR

TEAMSTERS General President James R. Hoffa traveled half way around the world in less than 30 days last month, but all of the approximately 12,000 miles were devoted to touring America to warn rank and file Teamster members that they were about to be put out of business by the Kennedy-Ervin bill.

The primary purpose of Hoffa's tour was to urge them to write their Congressional delegations, particularly the House of Representatives, telling them that they wanted a fair, equitable labor bill to meet proven needs, but not the union-busting Kennedy-Ervin bill.

Hoffa visited eleven cities, making major addresses in each before capacity audiences of Teamsters, other labor officials and their guests.

These are the cities that he visited: St. Louis, Nashville, Houston, San Francisco, Des Moines, Minneapolis,

Milwaukee, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Boston.

In Boston, Hoffa and Teamsters General Secretary-Treasurer John English spoke to over 2,500 Teamsters and guests, following a Memorial Mass and breakfast sponsored by Teamsters Local 25.

Hoffa predicted correctly that the AFL-CIO would belatedly join with the Teamsters in an all-out effort to amend the notorious Kennedy-Ervin bill. He characterized the bill "as a masterpiece envisioned by a professor who wouldn't know the front end of a truck from the back." This was in reference to the fact that Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts has on retainer Harvard professor Archibald Cox, who is credited with writing the original Kennedy bill, and then selling the Senator on buying it.

Taking on the powerful multi-millionaire Kennedy family in their own

backyard, Hoffa declared, "I question whether Kennedy could find his way out of a four-room apartment with 12 doors, when it comes to labor matters. After all," he added, "what could Kennedy know about labor? He was delivered back and forth to school in a limousine, and was waited on hand and foot by handmaids all his life."

Earlier, English, who has been a Teamster official nearly all his half-century of service to the union, praised Hoffa for having done more for the Teamsters than any other one man. "Hoffa has done what nobody else would do. We are proud to say that he belongs to us."

English, who is a native of Boston, stated flatly in reference to the McClellan Committee, "we're not taking orders from anybody. We're going to run our business our way. Nobody is telling us what to do."

In St. Louis, the Teamsters Gen-

Legislation

Newsmen converged on Teamster General President Hoffa in Minneapolis last month, and Hoffa took the opportunity to set the record straight on dishonest reports out of Texas that he threatened to call a "nation-wide strike." (See related story on page 21.)



A full house at Kiel Auditorium turned out to hear a report on the Kennedy-Ervin bill, which Teamster officials and other leaders of organized labor describe as "vicious."

The Be-Mac Transportation Company (above) provided the new equipment the Teamsters' General President tests. Hoffa was in St. Louis to address meeting of the Joint Council.



Legislation



Everywhere during his national tour, President Hoffa met with the rank and file Teamster member to warn him that the Kennedy-Ervin bill would put organized labor out of business. He urged them to air their views.



Teamsters officials in San Francisco (above) held a huge banquet, and turned out en masse to learn just what the proposed legislation would do to their unions. During his stay there, Hoffa lectured U. of California.

In every city that President Hoffa (right) visited he was followed by newsmen with questions.



eral President had this warning for a meeting of Teamsters stewards: "Many of your employers today who shake our hand, meet us, who are proud to have food with us, three years or five years from now will be fighting you as they fought us in the 1930's.

"Employers are behind the campaign to pass these anti-labor laws (Kennedy-Ervin bill)—laws, if you please, that would regulate you out of business," Hoffa charged.

In Houston, Hoffa warned that the Kennedy-Ervin bill "would regulate unions to the extent that it would be a violation of the law for a steward to make a complaint and demand run-around pay for a driver that did not work. It would prohibit your union from entering into politics. It would take away your rights to go to a Federal Court and have a jury trial. It would create a labor czar as powerful as the President of the United States. And it could very well bankrupt every local union in this country because of the so-called accounting systems proposed," he said.

Hoffa in San Francisco told Teamsters that "not one single group of workers anywhere in the United States or Canada has decertified or left the International Union. Instead, day after day, independent unions all over the country are seeking admission to the International Teamsters . . . and workers who have been non-union for years are seeking to join the Teamsters despite the concentrated attacks by the McClellan Committee,

Legislation



and the nation's press, radio and television propaganda."

Milwaukee Teamsters heard Hoffa accuse the McClellan Committee of "purposefully attempting to create an atmosphere of anti-labor hysteria so that the most vicious anti-labor bill would pass Congress without opposition."

Hoffa received enthusiastic receptions in every area that he visited. A lone exception was obvious, however, that being the press, radio and TV.

In one instance, Hoffa suggested that one of the reasons that newsmen gave him and other Teamsters' officials such a bad press was that Teamsters on a national average probably earn over \$1,000 more than do newsmen.

Traveling to Pittsburgh, Hoffa pointed out that employers in the trucking industry are reaping the greatest profits in history. "No later than last month an executive of the American Trucking Associations proudly proclaimed in Washington, 'We have reached an all-time high in the delivery of freight; we have reached an all-time high in profits.'

During several of his speeches, Hoffa referred to "ambitious labor leaders who desire to become ambassadors, who now find it more important to meet kings and ambassadors from Europe, and fly all over the world telling our State Department what to do."

He charged the so-called "bill of rights" in the Kennedy-Ervin bill was a "bill of wrongs."

He cited the amendment to the Kennedy-Ervin bill, banning hot cargo clauses in labor contracts.

In Boston over 2,500 Teamsters and their guests attended a Memorial Masss and breakfast, then marched to armory to hear Secretary-Treasurer John F. English and President Hoffa review the affairs of the International Union.

Secretary-Treasurer English told the Teamsters from his native Boston that "this union will never stop fighting hard for the welfare of its members."



"The hot cargo ban was passed," Hoffa charged, "when there were only 12 Senators on the floor. Its passage took place when most Senators were out eating supper. The so-called liberal Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee got up and made a speech on the necessity of banning hot cargo clauses.

"By a voice vote, without any discussion, but by a quick vote so that no one else could discuss the ban, 12 Senators made every Teamster member a legalized strike-breaker," he said.

Under Senator McClellan's bill of rights, known communists could force their way into the Teamsters membership, regardless of the Teamsters Un-

ion's constitutional ban on communists.

"So we are forced to take a communist into the union," Hoffa said. "Then this character comes to the first meeting, and while we are talking about negotiating a contract, he wants to talk about recognizing Red China and about communist Russia.

"You, the members of your union, patriotic Americans, must sit there and listen patiently to this character assassinate your country, and, if he wants, talk against your religion. You can't call the sergeant-at-arms and have him thrown out because under the terms of McClellan's so-called bill of rights you could be sent to prison and fined," Hoffa said.



Unique photo, through doorway shows Board in session.

Goldenberger as International Representative in California.

- Authorized the contribution of \$5,000 to the strike fund for the Textile Workers of America, who are on strike in North Carolina.

The Board, meeting from June 2-4, heard a report for Teamsters Monitor Daniel Maher that complaints against the International Union from local unions have reached a standstill. There have been only 160 complaints since the Monitors were created.

It was pointed out that if all the 160 complaints were valid—and Teamsters lawyers say many are not valid—only one Teamster in 10,000 has any com-

EXECUTIVE BOARD PUSHES PLANS FOR ORGANIZING

THE Teamsters General Executive Board held its quarterly meeting last month, and after studying reports on organizing campaigns ordered expanded activities at Sears & Roebuck, Esso Standard Oil, the nation's major airports and in Puerto Rico.

The Board authorized three more national organizers for the Sears campaign, and appropriated more funds for Esso, the airports and Puerto Rico organizing drives. Teamster Vice President Harold Gibbons said that a meeting of all Teamsters Locals with juris-

diction to organize the airport workers would be held in Chicago in mid-June.

In other action, the Board:

- Released Teamsters membership figures, clearing up the distortion released to the press by Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas.
- Expressed gratification to AFL-CIO President George Meany for coming out in opposition to the union-busting Kennedy-Ervin bill.
- Confirmed the appointments of Joe Konowe as administrative assistant to the General President, and Jack

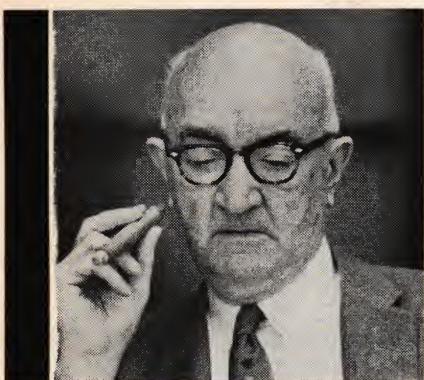
plaint. Carrying the Monitors' figures another step, if charges of "dereliction of duty" were valid, there would be only 15 at the most.

Teamsters General President James R. Hoffa, following a Board session, told newsmen point blank, "The Teamsters Union has never been corrupt, despite selfish statements by people to advance their political careers. We are comparable to any other group of equal size in America."

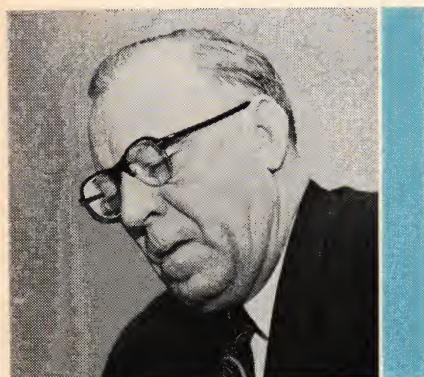
Figures released to the press by Senator McClellan, attempting to show that the Teamsters have lost membership, were exposed as distortion. Surprisingly, McClellan released his erroneous figures at the same time his chief investigator Robert Kennedy was saying that the Teamsters were the "second most powerful" force in

- *Membership Gain of 131,589 in Year*
- *Support of Striking Textile Workers*
- *Airport Organizing Meet in mid-June*

Executive Board Members



John F. English
General Secretary-Treasurer



John T. O'Brien
Chicago, Ill.



George Mock
Sacramento, Calif.

America, taking a back seat to only the federal government.

Hoffa released Teamsters membership figures, prepared by General Secretary - Treasurer John English, proving that Teamsters membership had increased by 131,589 during the 12 months preceding June 1.

Membership Gains

"These gains are consistent with statements we have made during the last year," Hoffa said, and the gains can not be matched by any other labor union. The General Secretary-Treasurer's office reported later that initiations for the month of May alone totaled 19,334.

Total per capita dues paid in May, plus the 10 per cent that are always late paying their dues, indicated that total Teamsters membership was equal to or higher than the 1.6 million figure reported in the press.

Support Textile Workers

The Board by resolution announced the Teamsters support for the Textile Workers strike in Henderson, N. C. To aid the striking workers, the Board contributed \$5,000 to their strike fund, and Hoffa said that "there was more to come, if they need it."

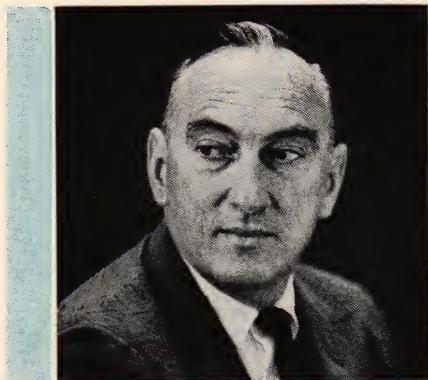
Hoffa gave a detailed report to the Board on the Teamsters' victories over the AFL-CIO federal unions in Puerto Rico. He said that the Teamsters have approximately 879 members, as compared to the AFL-CIO's 300-odd members.

Puerto Rico

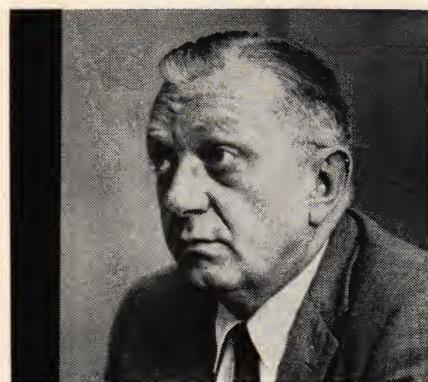
"We have negotiated contracts with employers covering 279 workers, and have been certified for over 600 more, and are in the process of negotiating contracts for them," he said.

Hoffa accused the AFL-CIO of signing a "sweetheart contract" for many of its 300 members. "The AFL-CIO accepted company unions, which we rejected, and signed a contract for them providing for the magnificent sums of 10 cents an hour the first

Executive Board Members



Harold J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant

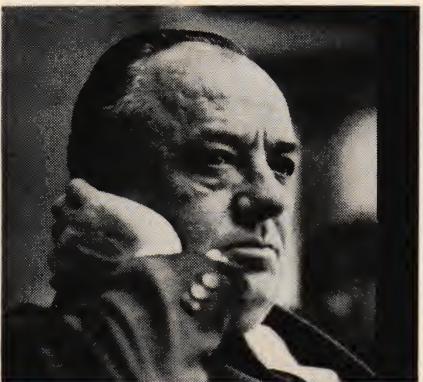


Thomas E. Flynn
Washington, D. C.



Einar Mohn
San Francisco, Calif.

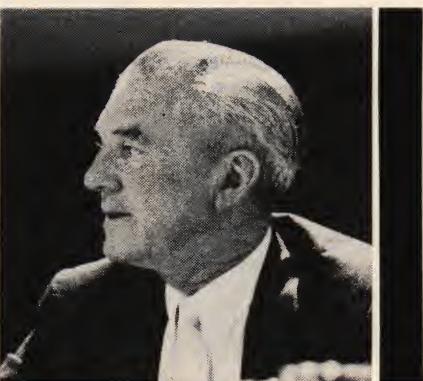
Executive Board Members



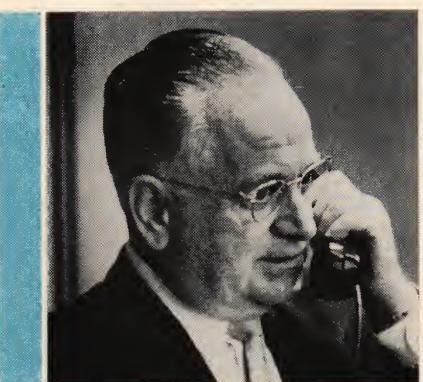
Harry Tevis
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Joseph J. Diviny
San Francisco, Calif.



John O'Rourke
New York, N.Y.



John B. Backhus
Philadelphia, Pa.

year, and five cents an hour for the next two years." This contract raised their wages to \$1.05 per hour over the duration of the three-year contract, he said, while Teamsters contracts have called for \$1.65 per hour.

The Board heard reports from International staff members indicating that Teamster Locals were engaged in 40 small strikes involving only 3,000 members. In another development, a supervisor has been appointed for Teamsters Local 938 in Canada. The International's action had the unanimous support from members of the local.

Airport Meeting Set

Teamster locals with airport crafts jurisdiction in major U. S. cities will send representatives to a mid-June meeting in Chicago to discuss completion of organizing within the IBT's jurisdiction.

The General Executive Board at its meeting early this month reviewed a report on union organization at major airports and voted to step up Teamster activity in this area.

President James R. Hoffa declared that "the growth of air freight has made it one of America's leading mediums of transportation. Our jurisdiction in freight makes it important that we complete our organizing task in that field."

The survey measured unionization of airport employees except flight personnel, agents and clerks, and mechanics, in 17 of the country's major airports.

The survey showed little or no organization in the classifications included in the survey at five airports: Dallas-Fort Worth, El Paso, Houston, Miami, and Wichita. By contrast, union organization is complete or almost complete at eight airports: Denver, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The Unorganized

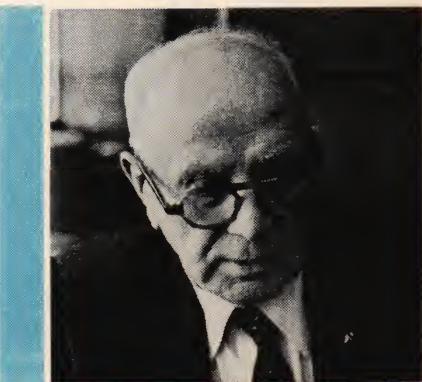
At the remaining four airports—Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and San Francisco—the types of work most frequently listed as unorganized include: baggage handlers (skycaps); loading and unloading baggage from plane; catering truck drivers; cleaners and washers; and fuel truck drivers.

Other classifications included in the survey were: airport taxi, limousine and bus, commissary employees; plane refuelers; air freight handlers or truckers; porters, janitors, and matrons.

Executive Board Members



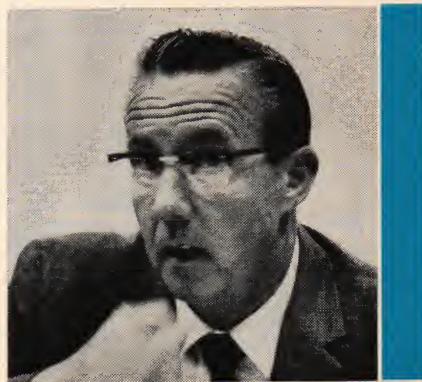
Owen B. Brennan
Detroit, Mich.



John J. Conlin
Hoboken, N.J.



Gordon R. Conklin
St. Paul, Minn.



Murray W. Miller
Dallas, Tex.

Bargaining



Strategy Set for National Kraft Contract

A REA-WIDE or company-wide contracts were recommended by Teamsters General President James R. Hoffa last month as the only salvation in dealing with the union-busting activities of the Kraft Foods Company.

Hoffa announced at a press conference later that all Teamsters Unions dealing with Kraft Foods had conferred power of attorney to the International Union to negotiate a national contract.

Lewis Harkins, coordinator of the National Kraft Foods Committee, requested power of attorney authorization, following a meeting of the committee at Teamsters headquarters in Washington early in May.

Harkins reported to the committee that Kraft was stepping-up its anti-union activities in an effort to destroy Teamsters Locals. He accused the company of selling routes to its employees, discontinuing route salesmen, transferring deliveries to distributors, and in some instances of giving away routes in order to cut-up local unions.

Other instances were cited by Harkins in which Kraft moved its operations out of unionized areas to set-up runaway operations in non-unionized areas where cheap labor was obtainable.

Hoffa warned the committee that "there will be no Teamsters Local contracts as Kraft goes increasingly

non-union." The only answer is a national Kraft contract, he said.

"The legislation pending before Congress," Hoffa added, "will make it almost impossible to negotiate local contracts with national firms because (if the legislation is enacted) it bans hot cargo clauses and places severe limitations on picket lines."

Harkins said after the meeting that motion was adopted requesting all Teamsters Locals having contracts with Kraft not to sign any contract that will run beyond September of 1961.

White-Collar Chance To Better Conditions

Herbert Bauch, president of Teamsters Local 832 in New York City, claims the title of "The Most Pitied" of all the 1,500 presidents in the International Union.

"Why? Because in representing this largest purely white collar local in the Teamsters International," Bauch declared, "I am dealing with clerical people, employees who get paid in peanuts because they refuse to organize."

Writing in a recent issue of *The Civic Leader*, Bauch observed that "If all the 30,000 white collar clerical employees in New York City's civil service banded together in one large organization composed only of their own category, I am sure they would in a short time be in the same bracket, money-wise, as the tractor operator, the scowman, the laborer and other tradesmen."

Shoe Workers Union Takes Wry Note Of What Teamsters Aid Can Accomplish

The 40,000-member Boot & Shoe Workers' Union has suggested, though not happily, that "small unions might find it advantageous to move into a junior partnership with Teamsters power." The AFL-CIO union says "the Teamsters speak the language of power and effectiveness" that small unions have "never been able to master."

The union's Journal cites the case of a New England manufacturer who first rejected union demands and then accepted them, quickly and fully, after a leaflet distribution at his plant gate by the Teamsters. "Fear, not of the shoe worker union but of the Teamsters, had won," comments the Journal wryly.

The union reports that Teamsters organizers are active in Massachusetts, Maine, Missouri, and Ohio shoe centers, *making inroads because of shoe union's weaknesses among the country's 100,000 unorganized shoe workers.*

"It is a pretty sad commentary on the shoe industry that through fear of the Teamsters, shoe workers seem about to win more benefits from their industry than 65 years of the decency, dignity, and respectability of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union have ever won for them," the Journal comments.—(From *Business Week*.)

Edward T. Cheyfitz, Teamster Advisor, Dies of Heart Attack in Washington

Edward T. Cheyfitz, lawyer and labor relations advisor well-known to Teamsters throughout America, died suddenly May 24 of a heart attack.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, Teamster Vice President Harold J. Gibbons and United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis were among the closest friends of Cheyfitz. For a time, Cheyfitz served as public relations counsellor to the International Teamsters Union.

Cheyfitz and Edward Bennett Williams, Teamster general counsel, had an informal partnership for a number of years, and remained close friends till death claimed Cheyfitz.

Cheyfitz began his career as a labor official in the old CIO, after graduating from the University of Michigan in 1934. He was president of the old National Association of Die-Casting Workers, which joined with the CIO and provided Cheyfitz with a seat on the CIO executive council.

In those years of the Great Depression, he joined the Communist movement. Shortly before World War II, he renounced communism, and became a dedicated anti-Communist. He was a veteran of World War II.

Cheyfitz's personality and character were perhaps best described by himself, in responding to continual ques-

tions regarding his ability to obtain the confidence of both labor and business.

"People who do not understand collective bargaining ask me how I can carry water on both shoulders. The fact is I am paid to do just that. My usefulness lies in the fact that I have confidence of both management and labor, so both can speak freely to me. I don't negotiate, I mediate. What I have to sell is experience, ingenuity and integrity," he explained.

In recent years Cheyfitz wrote extensively for professional management publications. He was also a frequent lecturer at Princeton University and colleges.

Surviving Cheyfitz are his widow, Julia; two sons, Eric and Kirk; his mother and father; and, two sisters.

Union and Company Aid Victim's Family

Teamster Local 775 and the Yellow Cab Company joined forces last month to raise money for the family of George Eaton, who was murdered in a holdup last March.

Through a driver committee, the union got an agreement from Yellow Cab to give the profits from 1,000 gallons of gasoline to the fund for the murdered man's family. The company operates its own pumps from which drivers must purchase their gas.

Additionally, the driver committee urged all cab drivers to purchase gas for their personal automobile from Pat Zanza's Standard Service Station, where the murdered attendant was working when the holdup occurred.

Through the combined efforts of purchase for their cabs and their personal automobiles, the Teamster members were able to contribute a sizable amount to the fund for the surviving family.

Quotable Quote

"... In the United States there is no labor party, and labor has no defenders of consequence outside of its own ranks. Another fact is that nothing stands between millions of Americans and poverty in the midst of plenty except membership in a union and the right to strike."

"And still another fact: the interest of labor and capital may coincide in general theory, but in specific instances labor gets what it can command by its economic power, and nothing else. In what remains essentially a combat situation, there are always those ready and eager to use labor racketeering as an excuse for union busting and this is their busy legislative season."

*The Nation Magazine,
May 23, 1959*

Teamster Local 'Paves Way' for Nuns' Recreation



The Nazareth Convent Road Building Fund is a project being sponsored by Teamsters Local 618 of St. Louis, Mo. Secretary-Treasurer Ed Dorsey (above right) and President Melroy Horn (left) contracted to have a black-top road laid completely around the Nazareth Convent, and an over-sized walk up to the cemetery-park at the Convent. This enables the aged nuns to get some outdoor recreation. One of the nuns, aged 92, had not been outdoors for nine years previous to sponsorship of the project by the St. Louis automotive local. Picture at the left shows the newly-constructed road.

Hoffa Talk on Secondary Boycott Distorted by AP in Brownsville

A TEXAS correspondent for Associated Press made himself a name last month by twisting a few words.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa told a Brownsville, Tex., convention of Gulf Coast Longshoremen that, if secondary boycotts were outlawed by Congress, labor unions would be forced to work toward common expiration dates with each national concern, and call a primary strike across such a concern's whole operation in event of a labor dispute.

Although President Hoffa had made the same observation in appearances in Pittsburgh, Boston and other cities just a few weeks previously, and his comments were fairly interpreted by experienced labor reporters, AP's Brownsville correspondent distorted Hoffa's analysis into a "threat of a nationwide strike."

The distortion was a sop for thirsty anti-labor newspaper publishers busy drumming up labor-hatting passions to influence Congressional legislators, and they played it as big as they could.

When Hoffa charged "distortion" in a San Francisco press conference the following day, AP leaped to the defense of its correspondent by reporting that three other newspapers reported it the same way. Turned out all three newspapers were owned by the same anti-union publisher.

Most significantly, the report of Hoffa's talk in the Brownsville *Herald* contained no mention of the alleged "strike threat." Clearly, Hoffa had made no threat of a national Teamster strike.

'No Such Statement'

In his press conference the following day, Hoffa categorically denied the Associated Press story. "No such statement was made by me," he emphatically declared.

"I did state that if anti-trust legislation was passed to cover unions we would find ourselves in a position of working for common expiration dates in particular industries organized by the Teamsters Union," Hoffa stated.

"Then, in a chain store operation, for example, or in a company having plants in various locations around

the country, we would change our present method. Now when we have a primary strike at one of these installations, we can place pickets in front of the other installations calling attention to the fact that the company is unfair. If secondary boycott is completely outlawed, we will simply have to conduct a primary strike at all the installations of that company simultaneously, all across the country. That is what I said at Brownsville, and that is what I have been saying in talks all over the country.

'Comply With Law'

"We do not propose to go out of business. But rather we would comply with the law, and adjust our operations to protect our interests while being in legal conformity.

"There would never be an nationwide strike of all Teamsters. It would be impossible," he said. "For example, we could not have a strike of cement drivers in December or of Christmas tree haulers in July, but either of these would be proper for a strike by the over-the-road drivers."

"It is interesting to note," Hoffa said, "that the United Press International news agency carried a story from Brownsville reflecting a greater degree of reporting ability, and substantially more correct. However, the UPI discarded its own reporter's story later the next day, and began quoting the AP story. This is what anti-union publishers want, anti-Teamster stories, and they must be satisfied."

Thanks Teamsters

James R. Hoffa, president of the International Teamsters Union, was given credit last month for the independent Bakery and Confectionery Workers lop-sided victory over the AFL-CIO in Pittsburgh.

The BCW defeated the AFL-CIO's newly-created bakery union in a National Labor Relations Board bargaining agency election 265 to only 38 for the AFL-CIO.

"With the help of President Hoffa, we gave (AFL-CIO President) George Meany a helluva beating," said BCW Local President Russell Hess. The AFL-CIO threw all its weight against the BCW in a small, but key, local election, Hess said.

"If it hadn't been for the Teamsters there is a good chance that we would not have been successful," he added.

Businessmen Students Study Teamsters



Vice President Harold J. Gibbons (left) explains operations of International Union to group of businessmen studying at M.I.T. under Sloan Fellowship grants. The businessmen-students visited International headquarters as part of program.

**A True Labor Statesman
Speaks Out on Labor Bill:**

'DAMN THE CHAINS...'

**Excerpts from Testimony by John L. Lewis,
President, United Mine Workers
of America, before a House Labor Subcommittee**

I am authorized by the membership of the organization which I represent to express the considered and mature views of the United Mine Workers of America on this question of federal legislation to regulate the ethics, the morals, the physical activities of 16 million members, more or less, of the working population of this country, and who are organized in unions.

These unions are voluntary associations of men and women, organized not for profit, and fall into the same category as all other voluntary associations of citizens that operate in the communities which go to make up our great nation.

The constitution of the republic gives to those citizens the voluntary right of assembly and free speech and the acts and views and policies of those voluntary associations substantially help to form and crystallize the weight of public opinion in our country on all questions of importance to our citizenry. . . .

I think the membership of the local union coming from the great body social in the United States reflect about the same standard of ethics, probity and honesty in dealing with their individual and public affairs as any other cross section of our population.

Morally they are no better and no worse. Weakness

A Question and an Answer

REP. PHILLIP LANDRUM (GA.): So you maintain the wisest course for Congress to pursue despite the revelations of the McClellan Committee is to pass no legislation at all.

MR. LEWIS: By far and most emphatically, because nothing has come out of the McClellan Committee that was not known before. It is emphasized by indirection although they keep very quiet about it, the neglect of the law authorities in various areas to prosecute individuals for certain alleged crimes that have come out, misdemeanors and otherwise, in the McClellan hearing.

But the McClellan Committee for my part is a re-establishment of the principle of the Star Chamber in the Tudor and Stuart kings, with a slight touch of the Spanish Inquisition.

That performance is put on for the edification of the country with movies and cameras and paraphernalia and circus fanfare. It is almost a Roman amphitheatre.

prevails among all men. Most men have a breaking point when it comes to the question of right or wrong or standing for principle or following their personal inclinations to reward themselves with something that they desire, and that they feel is compensatory.

Any attempt on the part of the federal Congress to bring these voluntary associations within the purview of federal enactment and make the officers and the individual members of those labor unions responsive to any federal action that may lie against them is a startling departure from the traditions of America; a change in the Constitutional procedure, and an attempt to isolate men who belong to labor unions in this modern age of organization under the regulatory powers of the Federal Government, while leaving all other voluntary associations free to follow their own course as heretofore obviously is discriminatory legislation. Obviously it affects those who relatively speaking are the poor of this country.

It may be well said from the standpoint of daily comforts, personal convenience, medical attention, provision for the coming years of ills that face every man, that life in America even for the so-called average man is better than the standard achieved by the land owner and the kings of the Middle Ages.

Why change it? Why change it? Why discriminate in this field of voluntary associations of citizens, of which there are millions and millions in every walk of life. In the business field, the agricultural field, the fraternal field, the religious field, the economic field, the labor unions and the social organizations which are sometimes prone to be criticized by those who dissent from that which they talk. I don't think it can be done with safety to the Republic, and to the advantage of its citizens.

Through the Kennedy-Ervin bill, passed by the Senate, the Administration bill presented in the Senate by Senator Goldwater and others, perhaps now pending in the House, through the Barden bills or any other bills that can be evolved by the Congress, to do so arbitrarily will compound confusion in our economic and political establishment in this country. Because there cannot be welded by the Congress a cast iron chastity belt around the waists of 16 million men without their protesting it.

Among the millions who work for a living are millions more who would be members of labor unions were they not stopped from doing so by the pressures that are put upon them and the passage or enactment of oppressive and punitive legislation that affects the instant labor unions and their members, to take away the opportunity of

Legislation

those people to exercise their option as free men and become members of labor unions if they desire to do so.

. . . There is no emergency in this America of ours as affecting the economic or labor question. These widespread cries that are sometimes made in the chambers of commerce or elsewhere, appearing in the public press, that one union or one man can throttle the economy of this country to its knees, that just is not true. That cannot be done.

Men don't strike for whims. They don't endow any leader with authority to lead them down false roads to destruction or to impose heavy burdens upon them. If he starts that way, they are among the first to correct his course.

Every strike, every suspension in a factory or a plant or in industry, every lockout by the employers, on the first day of beginning carries with it the seeds of its own termination, the natural limitation. That is why the wages of economic structure in our country as known now in our modern industry out of the years of collective bargaining and effort, of all the headlines and editorials, out of all the gloomy speeches in our public forums, we have a wage structure, annual income and a gross national product that is a child of compromise, exchange of opinions among free men and the sound judgment which domes out of such conversation.

Why change it? Why change it? Why try to make the labor unions by federal legislation, as such, responsible for the individual actions of their members as individuals in their localities, or elsewhere.

There is no organization of men that can be formed that can guarantee the civil actions of an individual member in a far area under impulse or who because of local conditions will perform impulsive acts.

A Question and an Answer

REP. JOHN DENT (PA.): Was the United Mine Workers always held up to the public as a model union?

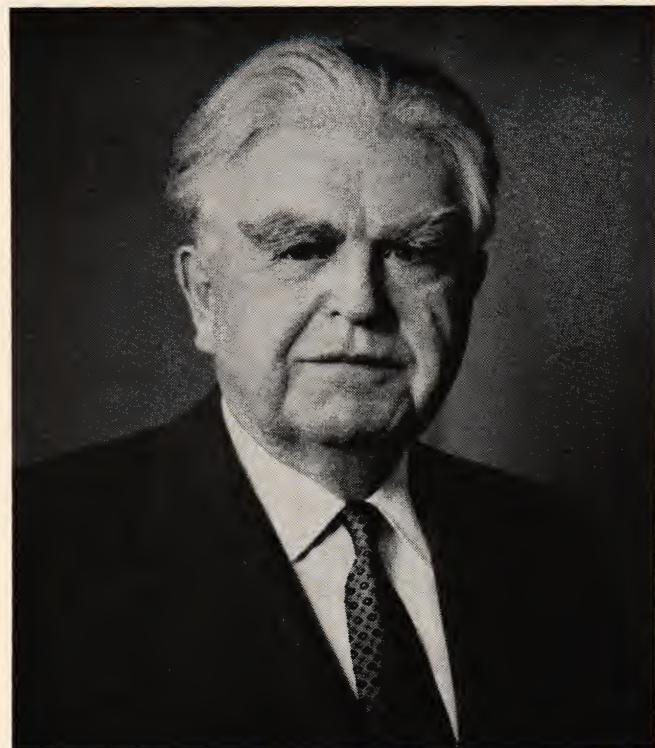
MR. LEWIS: Congressman Dent, I am glad you asked that question. I think it is a fair statement for nearly a quarter of a century that I was the whipping boy of the editors of the *Post*, quoted by the famous Congressman from Michigan

And during all of those years I occupied the proud position that Jimmy Hoffa now occupies.

Now, strange to say, I feel lost sometimes when I rise in the morning and can't find an editorial of denunciation because I got used to it. I knew that they were wrong and some day the writers thereof would come to recognize it. But, of course, there was a long painful period of waiting. But now, as you gentlemen have noticed, every once in a while I am treated by some public body or public representatives with some consideration, and made to feel that I am as other men are.

In other words, I have achieved some degree of respectability, chiefly because, I suppose, the public found somebody else whom they could enjoy more greatly being mad at, if the public has to have a whipping boy, or if the editors, again espousing the interests of property against human values, always want to find some scapegoat in labor.

But I will say this. Mr. Hoffa seems to be flourishing like a green bay tree, because his members support him because he brings home the bacon to them, and they were interested in the bacon.



JOHN L. LEWIS

There is no attempt to make any other organization responsible for the acts of individual members, and then bring them within the purview of the federal law with the right of action accruing to all who may allege to be injured by the acts of that individual and the suit will lie against a central organization and take the money and the dues that have been collected from the pockets of the poor who are members of those unions, and not undertake to apply that principle to any other segment of our population.

Members of labor unions are natural citizens. Corporations are artificial citizens under our judicial procedure stemming from the Constitution. Yet corporations, concerned only with property rights and economic things, are left free from such responsibility while the labor unions formed to make a contribution to the human needs of their members are held liable under a federal law proposed now in many quarters.

Why? Are property rights superior to human affairs, human life? If so, why? Has it come to the point where the Republic will worship the golden calf of money, rather than the well-being of its citizens as expressed through the devices they have set up?

Former free enterprise nations have modified their policies, so they are only partially free enterprise now, and they are yielding ground day after day to the pressure of the multitude who are demanding further action by the state, further centralization of the powers in the central government and the products of those countries are coming more and more into America; and America, with its trade problems, with its financial problems, with its tax structure and the constant demand for more and more expenditure, is going to need to retain the help of organized labor and those members to maintain stability in this Republic of ours.

So the Senate bravely passes the Kennedy-Ervin bill

Legislation

and they wait on the deliberations of the House which has before it, your honorable committee, many bills. Some in the Senate on the second thought now regret that they voted in such haste. But that is for them.

The question of liberty is involved, and the vote of the Senate sold the liberty of the working people of this country, and those who espouse it will have to carry the responsibility.

I hope that the House of Representatives and its honorable members, closer, I think, to the feelings and the understanding of the emotions and the desires of the people than is the honorable Senate, will seriously consider all of these factors. It means a tremendous and almost terrifying responsibility that faces disposition of this question.

Gentlemen of the Congress, may I add right there that God has planted the love of liberty in the hearts and minds of the workers of this country just as deeply and inherently as he ever planted it in the heart and mind of a corporation executive. So if you play fairly—play fairly—you givers of the law, if it be true that needs must be on peradventure, requires stringent oppressive legislation to be enacted, at least be impartial enough as law givers to apply it equally and without favor on the enemies of labor as well as labor.

Not that I advocate that. I decry it. I would deplore such a contingency because I can see changing the character of my country before my eyes. There is a trend now toward the acceptance of the use of force to regulate the affairs of free men, which is dangerous—dangerous to all effects and dangerous to the future of the nation.

In the first place, the Federal Government itself cannot be responsible for the acts of individual agents, or individual citizens, even in the Army or even in the Capitol.

Questions and Answers

REP. WILLIAM AYRES (OHIO): Mr. Lewis, am I right in assuming that you feel the McClellan Committee has served no useful purpose?

MR. LEWIS: That is right.

MR. AYRES: . . . Now, Mr. Lewis, if the McClellan Committee has not served a useful purpose, why do you think the AFL-CIO leadership threw the Teamsters out of their union?

MR. LEWIS: I think they have been concerned too much with respectability and too little with liberty and the interests of their members.

MR. AYRES: Are you saying Mr. Meany and Mr. Reuther—

MR. LEWIS: I am talking about the executive officers of the labor movement represented by the AFL-CIO, whoever they are.

MR. AYRES: Didn't your friends, Mr. Meany and Mr. Reuther, have a lot to do with that?

MR. LEWIS: I think they are compromising . . . with the headsman. There is no question about what I think.

MR. AYRES: Then in summary, Mr. Lewis, in your opinion the McClellan Committee has served no useful purpose and no legislation is needed?

MR. LEWIS: I think you have a sense of humor. I can express it.

MR. AYRES: So that the record is clear, I think the McClellan Committee has served a very useful purpose and I think we need legislation.

MR. LEWIS: I think you have a sense of humor.

A Question and an Answer

MR. LANDRUM: . . . I must say to you, without questioning further, that your statement here has been a very eloquent one. I wonder if Mr. Hoffa has ever read what you quoted from Mr. Lincoln. I wonder if Mr. Beck ever read what you quoted from Mr. Lincoln. I wonder if some of the other leaders who are exploiting have.

MR. LEWIS: Congressman, about these people who never read Lincoln, don't you think it is fairly possible that Senator McClellan never read those? I am not sure if he read all that Governor Faubus had to say this last year. He doesn't have much time to read because he has to sit there and make decisions of guilty or not guilty or the ethics or morality of so many people that come in there. I don't know where he got the authority to hale a citizen before his committee without benefit of the right of cross-examination and to build up the defamation of that citizen before he arrives under subpoena.

Can the Bankers Association of America guarantee the probity of all bankers? If not, should we set up federal restraints and make them responsible so that the Bankers Association may be sued if the president of a small town bank defaults with his depositors' money? It is done, you know. 'Tis done.

A few years ago I looked up the vital statistics in several mining states—representatives of mining states—where the ratio of bankers and bank executives, as near as could be computed, was about one to six or eight coal miners, and you may judge my consternation and my surprise and my humiliation to a degree when the vital statistics of those states revealed that numerically there were more bankers in the penitentiaries than coal miners.

Well, I am not casting aspersions on the banking institutions of this country. I am simply pointing out that the same human weaknesses prevail among bankers as among the members of labor unions, and in the church and in the fraternal societies and in the farm groups and in Congress. Do you pass a law under the excitement of a moment—if you do, and I don't say you will—to purify members of labor unions, make them more moral, so that never will they transgress the law or a code of ethics that is going to be set up after Congress finally decides some time in the future how to write a code of ethics.

I have read all of these bills that have been introduced. The Kennedy-Ervin bill, the so-called Administration bills, the bills introduced by the distinguished Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, Representative Barden, and such other stray measures as I have been able to avail myself. Congressman Barden's bill has 88 pages of misery for members of labor unions. The Kennedy-Ervin bill only has about 66 pages of misery. But that is a more refined and delicate bill and the misery is not quite so strong.

All of these bills represent an attempt that is being made in this country by interests adverse to the formation of labor unions and collective bargaining, people with axes to grind, people with motives sinister or otherwise, which I would not undertake to define, because someone said that the search for motives was the most elusive task in all the world. I am not able to recognize a motive any more than some people are able to recognize an ethic. But they all represent support by the rich and wealthy and the powerful against the poor. Against the poor.

. . . Our chief stock in trade in dealing with Russia

Legislation

for the last 20 years is our diplomats' constant usage of the fact that Americans are free and the American labor unions are free, and they are not puppets of the government, while a contrary condition prevails in Europe, and our own representatives of labor have been encouraged by the State Department and government and the Congress to go abroad, participate in these conferences, make such statements. . . .

So what? Are we merely only temporarily free, or are we free? Are we going back now on those conferences after this Congress adjourns to woefully tell them that due to the act of our Congress we have now had to leave the procession of free men, and may be numbered among that group of economic slaves of whom we talk part of the time?

. . . Why hamper, why destroy, why put in irons, why harass, why persecute, why annoy, why degrade and denounce those 70 million of our people who are contributing to the upholding of the institutions of this Republic and are trying to do something for their neighbors and fellow citizens as well as their own families.

Our free forums in the labor unions and the host of community associations that we have are after all the bulwarks of liberty guaranteed by our Constitution, because they help to formulate public opinion and crystalize viewpoints on the part of our population on those major questions that affect the destiny of the nation which are under consideration by the Congress from time to time.

Communism in America? Just as long as you have a free labor movement in America and free forums and the right of free expression and just as long as the labor unions through collective bargaining can come to satisfactory agreement with their employers, there will be no communism flourishing in this land, and there will be no taking over by the Communists of the right to make American public or national policies.

These men in unions are the protectors of the Constitution and the defenders of the State. They have proven that, have they not, in the last two world wars?

These mine workers to whom this legislation would apply without cause and oppressively so, the United Mine Workers of America gave 170,000 of their members to the armed forces in the last war and almost 100,000 of them enlisted before the draft was finally formulated by Congress. That is their record of patriotism to the land and the flag that protects them and that gives them a participation and a standing with their neighbors.

All right, define them as criminals, harness them with laws, and what will that do to their state of mind? Why these interests that are promoting these bills shouldn't be satisfied with the misery they have cooked up in those writings they have set forth for the Congress to consider. They should simply write a bill and submit it and say, "It shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to join or be a member of a labor union."

Stop there.

That will satisfy most of the supporters of this measure, and they will know that which they are buying when they get it. Don't write up 88 pages of weird mutterings and rambles and then ask Congress to appropriate \$3 million to set up an agency to support it and administer it because the taxpayers have to pay that money after all in the end.

Our flag, our Congress, our nation, is going to need the loyalty and the support of the 16 million members of

organized labor in this country and the support of the 50 million or more of their dependents, a large part of the population of this country, and no one is going to escape the effects of such punitive and oppressive legislation.

I have said publicly heretofore that the United States of America is standing almost alone in the world today as a free enterprise country. And that free enterprise is on trial in a worldwide situation.

Questions and Answers

MR. LANDRUM (GA.): Mr. Lewis, what would you do about Jimmy Hoffa and all this stuff that has been revealed in the Senate investigation and what he has done to the freedom and liberties that you speak so eloquently about here this morning that we all want the union members to have. What would you do about Mr. Hoffa and Mr. Beck and those of his kind who seem to have, in my judgment, taken more away from the liberties of the union members than some of this legislation proposes.

MR. LEWIS: If I felt that way I would try to convict Mr. Hoffa of some crime.

MR. LANDRUM: You don't feel that?

MR. LEWIS: Recognizing that on the Federal statute books in the various states there are laws which run to all of the offenses that have ever been charged or alleged against labor.

Now, if a man is placed on trial, as I understand Hoffa was on some matter, and is acquitted, what do we do then?

MR. LANDRUM: Mr. Hoffa was placed on trial for something entirely different from what we are talking about today, as I recall it.

MR. LEWIS: Has Hoffa violated any law, or just acted contrary to the views that some citizens might hold?

MR. LANDRUM: Do you maintain for one moment that the members of the Teamsters Union today in any association of the Teamsters Union are free?

MR. LEWIS: Yes. Oh, yes. I think that is the only reason Hoffa can endure. Because I think his membership of his union think that he is loyal to their interests and has manifested or brought about results.

MR. LANDRUM: Do you maintain we should refrain from any legislation in that field?

MR. LEWIS: I suggest and quite seriously, and with all possible emphasis, that it would be an error of the first magnitude for this Congress to enact legislation of this character, either the Kennedy-Ervin bill or any other bill, that does the things that are sought to be done in those papers. I think labor should remain free. After all, who is without sin in all of the business and commercial and voluntary organizations of America?

Out in Ohio right now they have a scandal over state funds. Somebody has done wrong.

What do you want to do? Pass a bill that makes the governor a Federal agent and hold him responsible for the acts of subordinates who committed the original sin? You have to be practical about these matters, Congressman.

I have no doubt that in the Teamsters Union, although this is merely my impression because I have made no investigation, Mr. Hoffa will be enthusiastically and almost flamboyantly reelected as long as the Senate committee keeps persecuting him and the Department of Justice keeps trying to send him to the penitentiary without having any crime to fit the cause.

State of the Union

Reporter, Priest Defend IBT In Talks to Catholic Unionists

Union members are more worried about inflated prices and chronic unemployment than they are about charges against union leaders, including hysterical scare stories about the Teamsters in *Life* magazine, a labor reporter told Catholic trade unionists last month.

"I can't help remembering," said Cleveland News Reporter Gene Kelly, "that critics of labor said much the same things about John L. Lewis and the Mine Workers in the 1920's as are

being said now about Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters.

"If the members of the Teamsters do not like the way their officers are running the union, they will say so, and they will take the necessary action.

"Any union leader who runs counter to the wishes of his members is living on borrowed time."

A similar opinion of alleged union corruption was voiced by the Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, Marist priest

who teaches at Chapel High School in a Cleveland suburb, and formerly directed a labor school in New Orleans.

Exhibiting a ring given to him by the Southern Conference of Teamsters, Father O'Connell told the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists at an Encyclical Day celebration May 17:

"They object to Jimmy Hoffa not because of the things related in this magazine (*Life* magazine) but because he's one of the best bargainers in the United States."

Father O'Connell said the Industry Council plan, favored by two Popes in the labor encyclicals of 1891 and 1931, can never be effective until all U. S. workers are organized into unions of their own choosing.

"The primary job of organizing the unorganized has not been done," he said. "We'll never solve the wage-profits-price equation until everyone has an equitable voice. How can they have such a voice with 45,000,000 workers unorganized?"

Kelly said the good sense and good citizenship of union members will, in the long run, curb the excesses of union officers who run their unions as if they were the private property of the officers and executive board members.

"Informed public opinion, based on the full facts, is the best remedy for corrupt management and wrongful union leadership," he said. He has been a newsman in Cleveland since 1923.

McClellan Jumps Into TV—Fee First!

Charges that Senator John McClellan of Arkansas is publicity-hungry have been substantiated now beyond any question. Walter Winchell, the national columnist, makes an implicit charge that McClellan is money-hungry also, and makes it stick.

Winchell reported last month that McClellan was interviewed in the closing spot of one of last month's Armstrong Circle television programs.

"When he (McClellan) showed up to tape the interview, everyone connected with the program fell right out of their seats because he demanded \$500 payment . . . which they paid him to get the program on the air . . . In sum, McClellan got \$500 to comment about a situation brought to light by his own committee."

Winchell could have added that some members of Congress talk about subsidizing dirt farmers.

Flight Engineers Appreciate Aid



FLIGHT ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

AFL-CIO

Resolution of Appreciation to the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Whereas, the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters generously offered trade union assistance to FEIA during the recent strike against Eastern Air Lines, and

Whereas, this assistance was vital in assuring the success of this objective,

Therefore Be It Resolved that this Tenth Annual Master Executive Board Meeting of FEIA wishes to express the sincere thanks of its membership for this assistance, and

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

George A. Petty
PRESIDENT

Henry J. Brown
SECRETARY-TREASURER

In appreciation of assistance from the Teamsters during the recent strike against Eastern Air Lines, the Flight Engineers' International Association has presented the IBT this handsome scroll expressing gratitude. Scroll says: "This assistance was vital in assuring the success of (our) objective."

Teamsters to Continue Leading Unions, University Head Predicts

The International Teamsters Union is the world's largest union, and it will continue to lead all other American unions by an increasing margin during the next 15 years, predicts Dr. Clark Kerr, Chancellor of the University of California.

Dr. Kerr made his prediction in a pamphlet entitled, "The Prospect for Wages and Hours in 1975," which was recently published by the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Berkeley.

Two reasons are presented by Kerr to substantiate his prediction of future greatness for the Teamsters. First, he said, "Employers tend generally to like the Teamsters, because they help

police (insure) competition, and they are a politically conservative union."

Secondly, he said that Teamsters have the economic power to organize non-union businesses. As for other unions, he said their membership would increase, but not spectacularly.

Here are some other predictions that Kerr made for the working man in 1975:

—Hours of work will go down, but the reduction will come in many different forms, such as longer vacations, longer weekends and more holidays. The hours of actual time worked per year will go down from the present 2,000 to a little over 1,700. However, much of this reduc-

tion will be wiped out by an increase in the number of people holding two jobs.

—Wages will be much higher. Projecting present trends indicates that money wages will be up 100 per cent; real wages, taking inflation into account, will be up 40 per cent.

—The spread between the wages of the unskilled and those of the skilled will be much smaller. The average premium for skilled labor today is 50 per cent over the unskilled; by 1975 it will be about 25 per cent.

—Automation will not have a substantial impact. There are not very many industries which can be easily automated, including the non-manufacturing industries and especially the service trades.

Motor Vehicles Show Increase of Million

Motor vehicle registrations in the nation increased 1.7 percent during 1958, according to Bertram Tallamy, Federal Highway Administrator. This represents an increase of 1,168,337 vehicle registrations over 1957.

The 1958 total included 56,870,684 passenger cars, 270,163 buses, and 11,158,561 trucks. Percentage increases in each class over 1957 figures were: passenger cars, 1.7; buses, 2.3; trucks, 1.8.

California had the highest total registration in 1958, with 7,013,163 vehicles. Second was New York, with 4,876,748. Texas and Pennsylvania also had over 4 million. Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio each had more than 3 million vehicles registered, and New Jersey and Florida more than 2 million. Eighteen other states had over 1 million registrations. The nine leading states combined had 51 percent of the national motor-vehicle registration total.

Smallest registrations, as might be expected, were in states of small area or sparse population: Delaware, Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming each had less than 200,000 vehicles. The District of Columbia also had less than 200,000, but from its nature is not comparable to the states.

While the national percentage change from 1957 to 1958 was 1.7 percent, the range among the states ran from gains of 6.6 percent in Arizona and 5.4 percent in Florida to losses of 3.2 percent in Michigan, 1.1 in North Carolina, and 1.8 in West Virginia (the only losses).





Teamster Entry in Chicago's Cleanarama Parade

Members of Chicago Teamsters Local 726 placed this float in Mayor Richard Daley's annual Cleanarama Parade. The Clydesdale horses and the oldtime wagon led the parade of approximately 150 pieces of modern motorized equipment, all manned by Teamsters members. Members of the executive board dressed for the occasion also. They include (from left to right): David Sark, Harry Brinker, Michael Senese, Charles Winters, Michael Sweeney and John Daley.

NLRB Chairman Raps Anti-Labor Bias

Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, charged last month that many employers in the nation are engaging in "undeclared warfare" against organized labor.

Speaking to a meeting of the Florida Bar Association, Leedom said that some businessmen openly refuse to bargain with union officials elected

by organized workers. Many businessmen, he said, prefer to go out of business, rather than recognize legitimate trade union objectives.

Many businessmen, in a different category, carry on behind-the-scenes opposition to defeat attempts by their employees to join unions, he said. Sometimes this opposition is by legal means, and other times it is illegal,

he added.

Management, Leedom declared, "should take the initiative in turning the dog-eat-dog philosophy that prevails in many places between organized labor and employers into a relationship of real teamwork."

He suggested that lawyers are in a position to play a major role in reconciling labor and management instead of seeking ways to "keep the union out at all costs."

Teamsters Buy Bus For Children's Home

Teamsters Local 574 in Cape Girardeau, Mo., last month purchased and remodeled a large bus, and then presented it to the Presbyterian Home for Children located near Farmington, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer Tom Edwards presented the title to the bus to Dr. Fred Walker, director of the home, in

a brief ceremony which spelled doom for an old stake truck.

Teamsters had learned that children at the home had to be transported to and from school in the stake truck, which was neither safe, healthful, nor comfortable.

The lack of decent transportation prevented the children from attending

a St. Louis Cardinals baseball game as guests of August Busch. It also prevented outings in state parks, and other recreational opportunities.

Funds to purchase and remodel the bus were contributed by members of Local 574, and other Teamsters Locals affiliated with Joint Council 13, which covers the Eastern half of Missouri.



Dr. Walker and Teamster officials attending the presentation included: (left to right) James Dunnahoo, Gene Smith, Harold Moore, Dr. Walker, Tom Edwards, Claude Kelley, John Miller, Harold Call, Cecil Wilfong and Dan Harmon.

State of the Union

You May Merit A Tax Refund

Union members who have paid income tax on strike benefit payments should file claims for refunds, the St. Louis Director of Internal Revenue notified Joint Council 13 last month.

The letter, printed below, set forth the suggestions of the Internal Revenue Service and presumably is applicable to all taxpayers.

It points out that the statute of limitations on such claims is three years from the time the return was filed, or two years from the time tax was paid, whichever is later, and urges those who have received a notice of the disallowance of claims for refund should request the Internal Revenue Service to enter into agreements to extend the period for filing suit in the Courts. The letter follows:

Gentlemen:

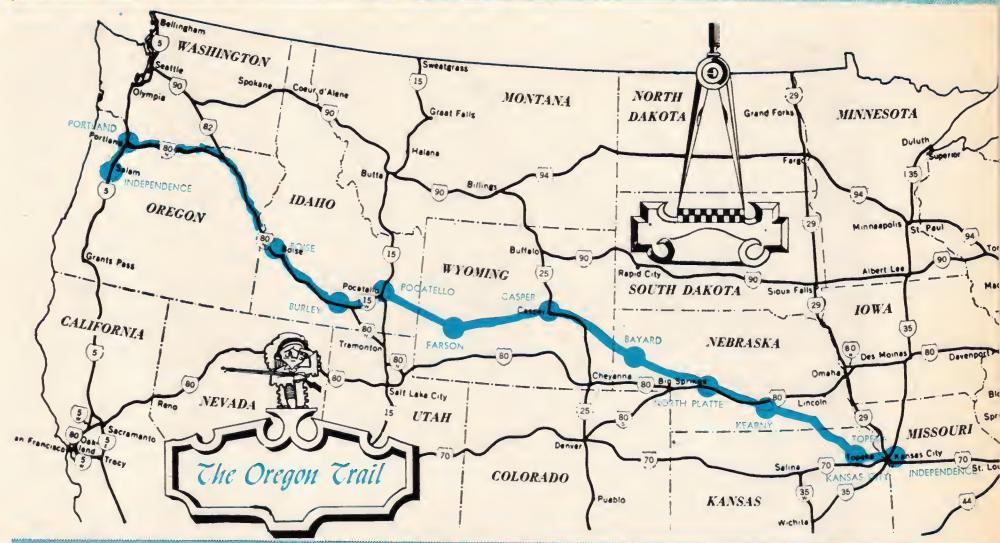
The United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, recently decided, in the case of **Allen Kaiser vs. United States**, that strike benefit payments are not taxable income.

Although the decision has been appealed by the Government, we would like to suggest that you advise your members who paid income tax on such payments to file claims for refunds prior to the expiration of the Statute of Limitations which is generally three years from the time the return was filed or two years from the time the tax was paid, whichever of such periods expires the later.

Some of your members may have been notified of the disallowance of claims for refund filed by them on the grounds that strike benefit payments should not have been included in taxable income. It is suggested that you advise them to request the Internal Revenue Service to enter into agreements to extend the period for filing suit in the Courts. The Internal Revenue Code provides that in the absence of such an agreement a taxpayer who has received a registered notice of the disallowance of the claim or who has signed a waiver of such registered notice, must file suit within two years from the date of the registered notice.

We are making the above suggestions since we do not have a separate list of the persons whose returns or claims were adjusted by reason of strike benefit payments. Your cooperation in the matter will enable the interested members to properly protect their interests.

For the District Director of
Internal Revenue
By: (Chas. O. Hermann)
Chief, Audit Division



Re-Blazing the Oregon Trail

SOMEWHERE out West a band of bearded men and their calico-clad ladyfolk are pushing toward Oregon in a caravan of seven covered wagons. Some time before August 15 the modern-day pioneers hope to pull into Independence, Oregon, a town of 2,500 persons just south of Salem.

Purpose of the trip is to publicize Oregon's celebration of its 100th year as a state. The covered wagons are traveling the westward route that achieved fame in the mid-nineteenth century as the Oregon Trail.

Oregon men making the trip grew beards for the stunt and their ladies dressed in flowing calicoes and dark shawls characteristic of the early days.

As the map above shows, the Oregon Trail today overlaps some of the West's chief highways. Many times every day a Teamster steers his big modern rig over the same route the westward-bound pioneers traveled a century ago.

Trappers and fur traders blazed the route which became the Oregon Trail. The last stage of the trail was opened in 1840.

The covered wagons presently making the journey were moved by truck from Oregon to Independence, Mo., where the trek started.

'Moonlighters' Decrease, Strauss Reports

Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss reported a 500,000 decrease in the number of "moonlighters" last month, ending a ten-year trend that saw an annual increase in the number of people holding two jobs.

Teamster officials immediately pointed out that the reduction in "moonlighting" was not a cause for celebration, but rather that reverse trend was created because there were fewer jobs in 1958, a year of mass unemployment.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa has refused to accept without question the proposal of many labor leaders that a four-day week would remedy the unemployment situation. He contends that a four-day week would only lead to more "moonlight-

ing." An expanding economy and increased wages are his recommendations to correct "moonlighting."

"Moonlighters" are generally people who have full-time jobs during the regular work-day, but have part-time jobs in the evening or during the weekend. This is necessary for many because of inadequate wages.

Meanwhile, the University of California's Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics reported that during the past three years the average factory production worker has failed to secure an income that would enable him to maintain his family on "the commonly accepted standards of living." He has actually fallen behind, the committee concluded.

State of the Union

Baton Rouge Team Wins Dixie Title



The Teamsters of Baton Rouge, La., won the Southern AAU championship, and went all the way to the quarter finals in the National AAU Tournament. Sponsored by Teamsters Local 5, the team featured two of 1958-59's all-America basketball players, Baily Howell of Mississippi State, who is a Teamster, and Jackie Moreland of Louisiana Tech. Pictured above from left to right are: (kneeling) Ray Germany, Moreland, Howell and Bob Huckaby; (standing) Coach Ray Mahfouz, Bill McHorris, Jerry Keaton, Happy Mahfouz and Ted Usher.

NLRB Upholds Teamsters in Bias Case

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled in favor of the International Teamster Union's unfair labor charges against a Southern employer, who used racial discrimination to discourage Teamster membership.

Teamster Union officials filed unfair labor charges against the Intracoastal Terminal Company, following the company's denial of two-weeks paid vacation to Negro employees to discourage their membership in the Teamsters.

Intracoastal, previous to 1957, had provided two-weeks paid vacation to white employees, but only one week for colored. In 1957, the company decided to give the colored employees two weeks' vacation also. The decision was announced on the exact day that the NLRB ordered an election to determine if the employees wanted Teamsters bargaining representation.

A year later in 1958, after Teamster Local 270 had been victorious, Intracoastal withdrew the two-week vacation for colored employees, re-

turning them to the old policy of only one week.

Local 270 protested, but the company refused to listen. Bargaining on the issue was impossible because of the company attitude. Subsequently, unfair labor charges were filed with the NLRB.

NLRB Trial Examiner Bruce Hunt concluded: "It follows that the Negro employees had no cause to believe in 1958 that their race was again the reason for discrimination in vacations, but had cause to believe that the union's presence was the reason."

"That being so," Hunt said, "I cannot escape the conclusion that the respondent's repudiation of the new policy had a natural tendency to discourage Negro employees from joining the union."

Hunt said the company should be ordered to cease discouraging membership by withholding paid vacations, and that the Negro employees be compensated for the company's failure to give them the announced second week of vacation.

Safety Committee Lauds Local 600

Teamsters Local 600 received congratulations from President Eisenhower's Committee for Traffic Safety after announcing its program to make Local 600 "The Number One Local in Safety" in America.

J. W. Bethea, executive secretary of the President's committee, wrote Charles Grogan, president of 600, "We are delighted with your constructive plans for a traffic safety program and hope you will succeed in developing a model for Locals throughout the country.

Grogan has appointed a committee to head-up the program. It includes representatives of the trucking industry, state and local police, public safety officials, and Teamster members.

Labor Should Help Prisoners, Solon Says

Organized labor can play a vital role in rehabilitating prisoners for normal life in society, a state legislator told the Louisiana AFL-CIO Labor Council last month.

Rep. Fred Donaldson, secretary of the Louisiana Parolee Rehabilitation Committee, suggested that organized labor send representatives into the state prisons, and set standards of performance in the different crafts offered within the prison.

"Through this plan we will be able to take care of the forgotten men in the prisons, and when they come out they will be able to step into useful jobs," Donaldson declared.

"That way they will be made tax-payers, and not put on the welfare rolls or wind up back in prison," he said.

The International Teamsters Union has cooperated extensively with local law agencies in a number of areas and the Department of Justice in rehabilitation programs.

Wage Averages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the for-hire trucking industry and warehousing, the average annual wage per employee in a recent year was \$5,261 compared with the average for all private industry of \$4,211, according to a recent Department of Commerce report.

WHAT'S NEW?

Nose-Mounted Reefer Condenser Has Advantages

Above the cab on the outside of the front wall of the truck body is mounted a new reefer condenser whose housing measures 35 by 17 by 17 inches. This compact size permits it to be mounted on a narrow body where frame-mounted units are too big. The nose-mounted position prevents the condenser from picking up as much dust and dirt as does the conventional mounting. The reefer system is powered by the truck engine through a flexible shaft and an electric clutch to the compressor which is mounted on the chassis rail. Also the compressor can be operated on "standby" through a plug-in. The nose-mounted condenser is lightweight (about 70 pounds) and has a 12-volt, DC motor-fan.

Wheels Balanced While On the Car

Practically any wheel can be balanced while still on the car using the new unit of a Lansing, Mich., distributor. Adjustable legs give this adaptability to the tool that is offered in three models. All types of wheels can be balanced from 12 through 16 inches and the balancer requires no adaptors or special parts for installation, says the maker. After spinning the wheel, the location and amount of weight to balance the wheel are shown on controls which feature "three-dimensional" indicators that pop out so the operator can see, feel and hear them.

Corrosion Resistance Plus In Plastic Battery Cables

The elimination of terminal corrosion and lowered resistance are claimed as advantages of the new line of plastic battery cables being distributed from Denver. The rate of decreased resistance is set at 200 ohms by the manufacturer, who also states that the new cables can be installed or removed in half the time of conventional types. The cable features a plastic cable head and threaded nylon connector nut that encases both battery terminal and cable end. Between the plastic head and the battery is a sodium hydroxide impregnated felt washer that neutralizes sulphuric acids and seals the connection against outside corrosion.

Brake Valve Ends Sudden Failures

Brake failures due to a rupture in the line from the master cylinder can be prevented, says an Akron firm, by the simple installation of their safety braking valve. This valve separates the brake tubing of the front and rear end braking systems. If a rupture occurs at front or rear, half the vehicle's braking power is still available. Installation can be made on all types of cars by simple hand tools in about one hour.

Dash Control of Fuel Selector Valve

Where two or more fuel tanks are used on a vehicle, the driver can switch tanks without taking his eyes off the road through installation of a fuel selector valve with a dash control. The valve can be installed in any convenient location and can be used with any type of fuel pump. Snap action makes the valve fully opened or fully closed and prevents any feed back to the closed tank. The fuel selector valve meets ICC safety regulations pertaining to fuel systems.

Maneuverability Featured In Heavy-Duty Truck Lift

Castors mounted beneath a new truck lift make the 1,000-pound unit highly maneuverable. The lift is air-operated and has a 12,000-pound capacity. Designed for use on heavy-duty trucks, buses and off-highway equipment, it can lift a maximum load as high as 50 inches. A built-in release prevents overloads and a gauge indicates the weight of the load being lifted.

Wide Adaptability of Split-Shaft PTO

For operating accessory equipment requiring full engine power comes a new full-torque, direct drive power take-off from St. Paul. The standard models are available with PTO speeds from 49 to 204 per cent of input, but models are also offered with multiple PTO outlets and a wide range of increasing and decreasing gear ratios. An in-cab power control which is electrically operated, eliminating mechanical leakage, is offered as an optional feature.

Seven Tests for Driving Capacity

Complete driver testing is possible with a fully portable kit in a line of educational products by a New York firm. Tested are reaction time, color vision, field of vision, depth perception, visual acuity, glare resistance and night blindness.

Nut Cutting Tool for Shock Absorber Work

Primarily designed for shock absorber work is a nut cutting tool which also handles a wide range of nut sizes up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across flats. The cutting chisels and all movable parts of the tool are replaceable. For use in minimum clearance operations, the working end of the cutter is off-set.

Save Weight, Space With Reefer Insulation

Weight-saving and additional space are claimed by the manufacturer of a gas-expanded polyurethane foam designed for reefer insulation. Foamed in place in refrigerated trailer walls, floors and ceilings, the plastic forms a complete envelope (with no joints) to keep in the cold. The foam is unaffected by moisture and four inches of it are said to give equal insulation to six inches of fiberglass, with corresponding weight savings. The foam weighs two pounds per cubic foot.

Fuel Filter for High Precision Engines

High precision engines requiring finer fuel filtration will welcome a new fuel filter said to give a finer degree of filtration than current ceramic-type filters. Its element is made of resin-impregnated cellulose. Replacing any other unit, the filter can be installed horizontally or vertically at any point where there is 6 inches or more of straight tubing.

Unit Converts Power For Mobile Appliances

A variety of low-wattage 110-volt appliances, shavers, tape recorders, etc., can be operated from a new mobile power converter that plugs into the vehicle's cigarette lighter and converts battery current to 110 volt, 60 cycle, AC. The unit is offered in models for both six- and 12-volt systems and carries ratings as high as 200 watts.

Blower-Evaporator Features Efficiency, Compact Size

Closely-controlled defrosting and wide fin space are featured in a new blower-evaporator being distributed by a Michigan firm. Providing 35-40 degrees F. operation in bodies up to 14 feet long, the unit measures only 12 inches high, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 51 inches wide and can be mounted on front or rear body wall, and in some trucks on the side wall. Not only is defrosting fully automatic, but the controls will not let the refrigeration cycle start until the coil is completely defrosted.

LAUGH LOAD



Opportunity

The driver backed his dump truck too far over a fill, and the weight of the load lifted the front end off the ground several feet.

"What are you going to do now?" asked another driver.

The driver contemplated his situation, then replied: "I think I'll grease it. I'll never have a better chance."



Reason Enough

Two men, fishing on a Sunday morning, were feeling pretty guilty. One said to the other:

"I suppose we should have gone to church."

To which the second angler replied lazily: "Heck, I couldn't have gone to church, anyway. My wife is sick in bed."



Fully Identified

A pretty young lady presented a check at a bank for cashing. The teller examined it, then asked, "Can you identify yourself?"

Looking puzzled, the girl dipped into her handbag and pulled out a small mirror.

She glanced in it for a moment, and then smiled. "Yes, it's me all right."



Be Prepared

An attractive young girl, visiting in Connecticut, went driving one night with one of the local Romeos. As they pulled onto a lonely section of the local beach, the car suddenly stopped. The boy gave a resigned shrug. "Out of gas," he muttered.

Nonchalantly, the girl opened her purse and pulled out a flask.

"Hey, you're all right!" exclaimed the lady killer, "scotch or bourbon?"

"Gasoline," she said sweetly.—*The Machinist*.



Heavenly Music

Daughter: "Did you ever hear anything so wonderful?" (as the radio ground out the latest in swing).

Father: "Can't say I have, although I once heard a collision between a truck-load of milk cans and a car filled with ducks."

Generous

"Ye saved me from drooning, laddie," said Macpherson, "and I wad gladly gie ye a quarter, but I've only a 50c piece."

"Never mind about that," replied his rescuer. "Jump in again."



Logical

Daughter—I found a horseshoe this morning.

Mother—Do you know what that means?

Daughter—Yes, it means that some horse is running around in his stocking feet.



In a Quandary

A famous admiral always encouraged his officers to act on their own initiative.

One day he received a message from one of the captains in his fleet: "Am lost in fog. Shall I proceed to destination or return to base?"

The admiral replied: "Yes."

Soon after, another message arrived: "Do you mean yes, I should proceed to destination or yes, I should return to base."

This time the reply was: "No."



Favor Returned

Little Tommy came home proudly clutching an expensive toy motor car.

"Where did you get that?" queried his mother.

"I got it from Johnny for doing him a favor," said Tommy putting the car away.

"What was the favor?"

"I was hitting him on the head," Tommy replied, "and he asked me to stop."



Swift Justice

"The motorist that hits me will certainly be sorry," said the dusty pedestrian.

"Why?" asked the companion.

"Because," said the first, "I'm carrying a stick of dynamite in my hip pocket."



FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, June, 1909)

News from the Locals

HERE is a roundup of local union activity as reported by various local secretaries:

Gary, Ind.—A one-day strike by the Teamster local here has resulted in the successful settlement of differences with our employer. All the members have returned to work with a union shop agreement and an increase in wages.

New York City—The injunction sought against the International by a few local unions dissatisfied with the return of the former United Teamsters of America has been decided in favor of the International. Now that the matter is settled, it is hoped that the local unions involved will submit to the judgment of the court and the will of the International body, and like good soldiers disciplined, will again prove themselves true union men, and if there is any grievance or any injustice that they feel has been done them by any International officer, appeal to the courts of our organization, which is the General Executive Board and the convention.

Chicago—With the exception of Local 17, Carriage and Cab Drivers, all Teamster locals here have had their agreements signed up without any trouble and

with most receiving increases in wages. Local 17 has voted to strike and the Joint Council has endorsed this move.

Indianapolis, Ind.—General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes wishes to take this opportunity to inform the membership that the International headquarters has moved from its Market Street address to the \$100,000 Carpenters Building at 222 East Michigan Street.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Valentine Hoffman, International vice president, has been acquitted of felonious assault against a strike-breaking special officer. Earlier the strikebreaker had accused Brother Hoffman "of coming at him with a knife eight inches long" and trying to kill him. When Hoffman proved without doubt that he was nowhere near the scene of the alleged crime at the time of its happening, the strikebreaker was accused by Judge Higginbotham of perjury. Here is the word for word testimony between the now remorseful strikebreaker and the Judge as reported in the New York Journal:

"I will change my testimony, Judge," the strikebreaker pleaded.

"You will not," the Judge snapped. "I hold you for the grand jury on a charge of perjury, and I will not accept bail. If it had not been for the testimony of another this innocent man might have been sent to the penitentiary for ten years."

"I have a wife and children," the strikebreaker pleaded.

"You didn't think of the wife and children of this man you falsely accused," was the Judge's rejoinder.

Why I Am a Union Man

(The sentiments expressed in the columns below are as true today as when written 50 years ago. The success of any organization, whether it be business, political, labor or fraternal, needs help from the type of selfless, courageous, and dedicated individual as expressed in this creed.)

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty to eat,

plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance and in favor of health and knowledge.

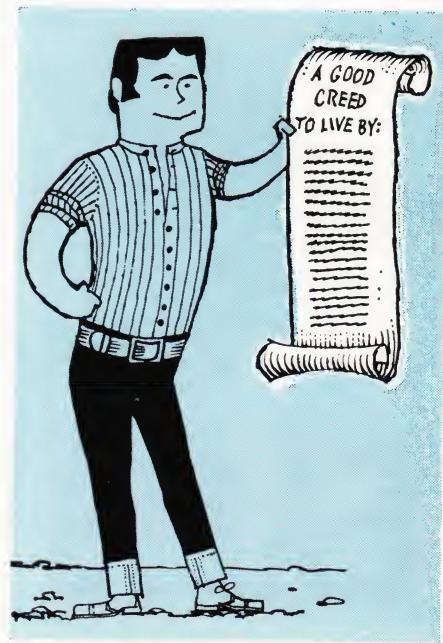
Because I can think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a block-headed bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disrespected by any one except a lot of red-eyed rounders with more money than kindness.

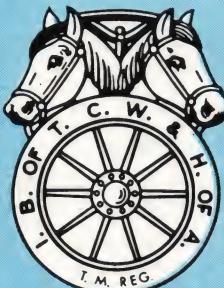
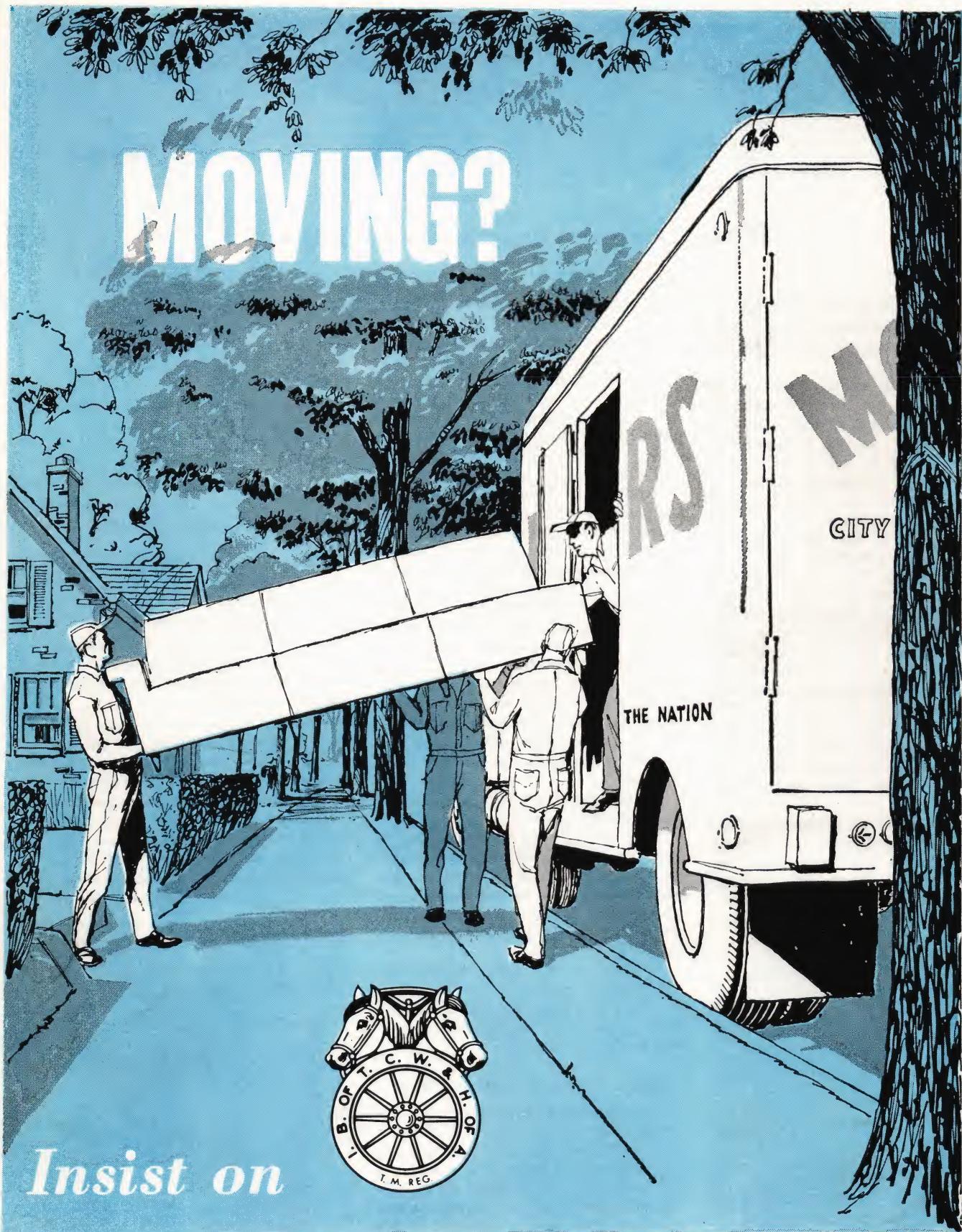
Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some "thickening" into a bowl of soup for some poor hungry woman or child.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned doughheads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness. More pie and less pomp. More cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals. More soup and less superstition. More health and happiness and less hell and hellishness. More honest women neatly dressed and less foolish women overdressed. More loving husbands and less dirty, drunken drones.



MOVING?



Insist on

TEAMSTER SERVICE